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NEW-YORK STATE AFFAIRS.

The Seventy's Charter Laid Over Till Tuesday Next.

Investigation of the Charges Against Cardozo and Barnard.

Report on the Revision of the Assessment and Tax Code.

First Defeat of Gov. Hoffman in the Senate.

Passage of the Supplementary Deficiency Bill.

Debate in the Assembly on the Fifteenth Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

The Seventy's Charter was reached in Committee of the Whole of the Assembly, near the close of the morning session today, when Mr. EASTMAN, who occupied the chair, directed the Clerk, in the usual form, to read the bill by sections if there was no objection. Mr. FIELDS objected. He said he desired to have the bill read through before offering amendments and discussing them section by section. After reading the bill, amendments generally would be in order, and the whole charter could be discussed on its merits. Mr. JACOBS moved that it be read by sections, as directed by the Chairman. He thought this course would save time. Mr. MOULTON said it was obvious to his mind that the Reform movement in New-York would have to encounter breakers ahead. There were evidently men here who would oppose any and all attempts at Reform. This charter was the result of weeks of study and thought on the part of the best minds in New-York. Mr. ALVORD rose to a point of order. The remarks of the gentleman on the merits of the charter were not pertinent to the question now before the House, which was whether the bill should be read through or by sections. The Chairman decided the point of order well taken. Mr. ALVORD then said that he, for one, proposed to examine and discuss this charter in all its parts at the proper time; he was totally opposed to the idea which had been thrown out in some quarters that the Assembly had better pass the charter as it is, without questioning any of its provisions, and leave the Senate to amend it as they may deem necessary. He did not propose to shirk his responsibility as a legislator and throw it upon the other House. He would be found ready to go as far in the way of true Reform as any man in the Assembly; but in this charter, as in all other measures, it was his duty to examine thoroughly its provisions, and to vote for those only that commended themselves to his judgment. As it was now near the close of the morning session, and as the evening session today would be occupied with a special order of business, and moreover, as it would be impossible to keep members after the adjournment to-morrow, he thought it would be better for all parties interested in the charter to make it the special order for some future day. He therefore moved that it be taken up as the special order on Tuesday morning next immediately after the reading of the journal. The motion was carried without opposition, the friends of the charter having previously agreed to consent to this disposition of the matter. Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN left the Chamber as soon as the charter was reached. The Speaker had previously made an attempt to get him in the chair, but Mr. TILDEN asked to be excused on account of illness.

THE BARNARD AND CARDOZO IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. PRINCE, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is studying up the precedents to guide the action of the Committee in the investigation they are directed to make of the charges of the Bar Association against BARNARD and CARDOZO. According to precedent, the Committee will act as a sort of Grand Jury to take testimony *ex parte*, and report the same to the Assembly with such recommendations as they may deem warranted by the facts. If the decision shall be in favor of impeachment, a committee will then be appointed to prepare the case and collate the proof. In the investigation to be conducted by the Judiciary Committee in New-York the accused parties will be permitted to be present and cross-examine the witnesses. It was the intention of the Committee to commence the examination on Monday next, but as the charter is to be the special order for Tuesday, and the members of the Committee desire to be here, the investigation will be postponed till a later day.

QUARANTINE AND HARBOR REFORM.

A bill will be introduced in a day or two, which is said to meet the views of leading merchants in New-York, as well as of the Administration at Washington, providing for an entire change and reorganization of the Quarantine Department in New-York, including Harbor-Masters, Port Wardens, &c., and embracing a comprehensive plan for building wharves and piers for the City. The bill provides for the creation of a Harbor Commission, to consist of nine members, three of whom shall represent interior cities of the State, and all of whom shall be appointed by the Legislature. The Commission shall have the appointment of all Quarantine officials, including the Health Officer of the Port; all Harbor-Masters and Port-Wardens, together with the Captain of the Port, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all wharves erected or to be erected in the harbor, with power to construct a comprehensive and uniform system of wharfage. It also includes the powers and duties of the Emigrant and Pilot Commissions. It will dispose of the present Dock Commission, which is so anxious to be retained in the new charter, and will cover the whole ground embraced in the various bills already introduced relative to the Quarantine establishment, and port officials of all grades. Unless something of this kind is done by the present Legislature, it is believed that Congress will assume the power that undoubtedly belongs to it, of reforming the abuses that now prey upon the commerce of New-York, by Federal legislation.

A NEW CONTRACTORS' BILL.

The following bill was introduced today by Mr. MACKAY and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is designed to take the place of the Contractors' bill now before the Senate, against which there is formidable opposition:

SECTION 1. All agreements or contracts heretofore made and entered into within five years last past by any of the Departments or officers of the City of New-York in the name or on behalf of or for the benefit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City for either regulating, or grading, or paving, or repairing, excepting the repaving of Third-avenue from Fourteenth-street to Forty-fourth-street, or sewering, or curbing, or guttering, or otherwise improving any of the streets, avenues or public places in said City, or any part thereof which are defective for or on account of a failure to advertise or an irregularity in the advertising as required by law by the ordinance or resolution, or proceedings authorizing the execution of such works respectively; or the proposals for contracts for the same; or for or on account of a failure to comply, or any irregularity in complying with the provisions of any law or ordinance relating to said works in the City of New-York; or the execution of the same, or for or on account of a defect in the authority, or want of authority of the department or officers to make or enter said agreements or contracts, are hereby respectively made valid and binding on the part of said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city. The Controller of said city shall proceed to make payments to the contractors to the same extent which he might have done if said agreements or contracts had not been invalid or irregular.

SEC. 2. The provisions of chapter 397 of the laws of 1852 shall be and are hereby applied and made applicable to all works heretofore contracted for in accordance with, or under the authority of any law authorizing the same as if the said works had been ordered to be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City.

HALF A MILLION FOR BROOKLYN SEWERS.

Mr. MOSELEY's bill, authorizing the Water Board to construct and complete sewers in that portion of Brooklyn lying north of Prospect-avenue and Hamilton-avenue, came up in Committee of the Whole and, after considerable discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill makes an appropriation not exceeding half a million of dollars for the purpose. Mr. BERRI strenuously opposed the bill, as being contrary to the wishes of every reformer of both parties in Brooklyn.

THE REVISING OF THE ASSESSMENT AND TAX LAWS.

The Governor transmitted the second report of Commissioners WELLS, DODGE and CUYLER on the revision of the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. The report is accompanied by a code of laws prepared by the Commission in conformity with their views. It was ordered printed.

THE SENATE OVERRIDING A VETO.

For the first time since JOHN T. HOFFMAN has been Governor of the State of New-York, one of his vetoes has been overridden—so far, at least, as the action of one branch of the Legislature is competent to effect that end. The veto was that of the bill amending the act to establish a Recorder's Court in the City of Utica. The main purpose of the bill was to increase the salary of the Recorder to $2,500, one-half of which to be chargeable to the city of Utica and the other half to the County of Oneida. It was vetoed on the grounds, first that the increase of salary is unnecessary and immense, second that while the Common Council of Utica had asked for the passage of the bill the Supervisors of the County had not done so and that therefore it was unjustifiable to impose upon the County one-half of the increase. The original salary was $1,800. Mr. LOWERY this morning called up the veto message which was lying on the table and moved that the Senate pass the bill in spite of the Governor's objections which he pronounced frivolous. The plea of economy he deemed especially so, and said that the Governor had repeatedly signed bills—notably, the State Charity bill of last year, which heavily taxed the people of Oneida County, without any expression of approval on their part. Much to the surprise of the Senators generally, Mr. MURPHY declared that he should vote for the bill, notwithstanding the veto. The vote being taken the bill passed, 20 to 2. Mr. MURPHY and Mr. TIEMANN, Democrats, voting for it, and against the veto. The two negative votes were those of Messrs. JOHNSON and COOK, Democrats.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill to amend the act providing for a Board of Audit, passed in January, was considered in Senate Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. This is the bill drawn up by the counsel of the Board of Audit. It gives the Board power to go on and complete public works already authorized by law, and repeals the third section of the act.

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

EAST RIVER FERRIES.

The bill to regulate the ferries between New-York and the Eastern or Williamsburg District of Brooklyn continue to excite a great deal of interest, mainly among the Brooklyn delegation and their constituents. Yesterday evening the bill to improve the accommodations and lower the fare on the George Law Ferry, so called, was considered by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, the Company being represented by counsel, while Mayor KALBFLEISCH headed a large delegation of Williamsburgers favoring the bill. The Company's agents made the plea that it would be ruinous for them to run at the reduced rates; that they were barely paying their way, &c. This was received with great incredulity by the stout old Dutchman and his followers, and after a pretty hot dispute, lasting several hours, the case was closed and the matter left with the Committee. A trip of the Committee to New-York, to "view the ferries," is strongly urged by the agents of the Company. A hearing of the Greenpoint Ferry bill, one of like character, took place before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, later in the evening. In this case the ferry is run by private parties, not incorporated, under a lease from the City of New-York. The lessees claim that, this lease being a private contract, the Legislature cannot constitutionally interfere to change its conditions, and the argument seemed to have some weight with the Committee, who hold the matter under advisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House Printing Committee met this afternoon. Mr. MANNING, of the *Argus*, handed in a statement of charges for overwork promised in testimony. There being no witnesses to examine, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday afternoon.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate today heard Col. VANDENBURGH in favor of the original underground railroad in New-York, and then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

State Senator HARDENBURGH remains very low, and is physicians entertain serious doubts of his recovery, unless he gains in strength immediately.

S.

Debate on the Fifteenth Amendment in the Assembly—The Charters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly spent two hours and a half this evening discussing the Senate resolution rescinding the action of the Democratic Legislature of 1870, by which the State of New-York was made to withdraw her consent to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The discussion took a very wide political range. The only noteworthy feature was the announcement of Mr. JACOBS, of Kings County, that he had thrown off the shackles of the Tammany Democracy, which he has so patiently worn during the last two years, and was now desirous of becoming a Reformer. As an evidence of his reformation he declared his willingness to vote for a Republican for next President. His colleague, Mr. MOSELY, who has not had the good fortune to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the last two years of Democratic rule, and is not, therefore, in that plethoric condition necessary for a first-class Democratic reformer, could not agree with his friend JACOBS in the propriety of such a sudden desertion to the Republican camp. For his part he did not propose to go back on his whole past record, or to vote for a Republican President under any circumstances. D. B. HILL, of Chemung, was equally unexpertant and both of them evidently had the sympathies of the unwashed Democracy in the galleries. Mr. ALVORD extended a kind invitation to all truly penitent Democrats to join the ranks of the righteous, reminding them, however, that their long course of iniquity would necessitate an extended probation, and that meantime they must be content to take back seats.

EX-Mayor OPDYKE and CHARLES S. SPENCER arrived this afternoon to express their disapprobation of the Committee of Seventy's Charter. SPENCER says there are not twenty men in both the Republican Central Committees who approve of it, and that the cumulative voting feature will be declared unconstitutional if the charter is adopted. Other Republicans here favor it, and there is to be a meeting Monday to settle upon some definite ground of action to be taken in reference to it. They have not yet perfected a charter to present in competition with it, and the chances are that the Seventy's Charter will pass the lower House before they decide what to do. The Citizen's Convention had a hearing on their charter today, but it did not attract much attention. The next in order will be TILDEN's charter, which is to form the nucleus of the reorganized City Democracy.

S.

The Proposed Alterations in the Existing Tax Code.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Titles 1 and 2, chapter 13, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

TITLE 1. Of the property liable to taxation.

TITLE 2. Of the place and manner in which property is to be assessed.

TITLE I.

Of the Property liable to Taxation.

SECTION 1. All lands within this State, whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall be liable to taxation on their full, real and actual value, subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The term "land," as used in this chapter, shall be construed to include the land itself, all buildings, and other articles erected upon or affixed to the same, all wharves or piers, including the value of the right or grant to collect wharfage or dockage thereon; all bridges, railroad structures, cuts, embankments, culverts, sidings and tracks, and the iron thereon, and including the iron and other fixtures owned by any railroad company, and permitted or authorized to be laid or placed in any public roads, streets or grounds; all gas and water pipes owned by any incorporated company, including said pipes laid in any public street or place; all trees and underwood growing thereon, and all mines, minerals, and quarries in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State; and the terms "real estate" and "real property," wherever they occur in this chapter, shall be construed as having the same meaning as the term "land," thus defined.

SEC. 3. The following personal property shall be liable to taxation: 1. The shares of banks, or banking associations, organized under the National Banking law, located and doing business within this State. 2. The shares and corporate franchises of banks, or banking associations or individual bankers, doing business under the General Banking law of this State. 3. The shares and corporate franchises of all trust companies doing business within this State and organized under the laws thereof. 4. The shares and corporate franchises of all other corporations, divided into shares, organized under the laws of this State and engaged in the business of receiving deposits. 5. The shares and corporate franchises of all fire, inland and marine insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, and the privileges of foreign fire insurance companies.

SEC. 4. All real estate subject to taxation shall be liable to an additional or supplemental taxation, on an additional or supplemental assessment of a sum equal to three times the rent or rental value of all buildings thereon, for the length of time actually occupied, during the year terminating Dec. 31 previous to making the assessment, or for the parts of said buildings occupied as aforesaid: but no assessment shall be made under the provisions of this section in reference to buildings or parts of buildings occupied by the corporations enumerated and made subject to taxation on their corporate franchises and privileges in section three of this title. The tax imposed according to the provisions of this section shall be known as the "building occupancy" tax, and shall be a charge and a lien the same as other real estate taxes on the lots or parcels of land on which the occupied buildings are situated, and may be collected by distraint on the personal property of the person to whom said tax may be assessed, or by sale of the premises, or otherwise, and in the same manner as other taxes upon real estate are collected.

SEC. 5. The building occupancy assessment shall be deemed to be the equivalent or estimate of the value of the personal property owned, in the possession, or under the control of the occupiers, as owners or tenants (and not as boarders or lodgers) of buildings or parts of buildings, or the index of said occupiers' expense or consumption made liable to taxation.

SEC. 6. Any owner of real estate paying, or his real estate being subject to the building occupancy tax, may add the tax, or the pro rata proportion of it, to the rent payable in respect of such occupied buildings, and he shall be entitled to collect the said tax from the tenant by distraint, and he shall have the same remedies for recovering the same as for rent in arrears, unless there is a contract between the parties that the landlord shall pay the building occupancy tax.

SEC. 7. "Taxable property" shall be construed to mean taxable assessments or valuations, and "building occupancy valuation" shall be construed to mean a sum equal to three times the rent or rental value of the building or part of buildings occupied for the previous year, which are subject to building occupancy valuation by the provisions of this title; and all annual or other direct taxes levied on "taxable property," by a rate or per cent., shall be levied upon the aggregate of the real estate, personal and building occupancy valuations within the district or territory where the tax may be levied and assessed according to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 8. Lands sold by the State, though not granted or conveyed, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as if actually conveyed.

SEC. 9. The following property shall be exempt from taxation: 1. All property not made subject to assessment and taxation by laws hereafter enacted, or by title 1 and 2 of this chapter. 2. All property exempt from taxation by the Constitution of this State, or under the Constitution of the United States. 3. All property belonging to this State, any municipal corporation thereof, any town, county, school district, or the United States. 4. Every building owned and occupied by an incorporated college, academy, or other incorporated seminary of learning; every building for public worship, and the several lots whereon such buildings are situated. 5. The property of charitable and other corporations exempt from taxation according to the provisions of their charter. 6. The property of every public library. 7. Cemeteries, tombs, and rights of burial, so long as the same shall be dedicated for the burial of the dead, and the property of a "soldiers, monument association." 8. Every poor-house, asylum, or hospital for the poor, every almshouse, house of industry or industrial school-house, every house belonging to and occupied by an incorporated company for the reformation of offenders, or to improve the moral condition of seamen. 9. All lands belonging to any agricultural society and permanently used for show grounds, during the time so used. 10. Any Indian reservation lands while in the possession of Indians in tribal relations and exercising tribal authority.

TITLE II.

Of the Manner in which Property shall be Assessed.

ARTICLE FIRST.

Of the Manner and Place of Assessment of Building Occupancy Tax on Land.

SECTION 1. Land shall be assessed for the building occupancy valuation to the same party to whom it shall be assessed in the assessment roll for the real estate valuation.

SEC. 2. In estimating rent or rental value of any assessably occupied building, the actual and bona fide rent thereof, if the said rent has been a fair and equitable one, and proportionate to the value of the property, shall be the basis of the assessment, but, if otherwise, or if the building during the previous year has been occupied by the owner thereof, or has not had a known marketable rental value, or an established rental value by comparison with similar buildings actually rented in the immediate neighborhood, then the rent shall be estimated at a sum equal to ten per cent. of the value of the building.

SEC. 3. The building, for the purpose of estimating the building occupancy valuation, shall be deemed to include the land upon which it is constructed, and so much of the unbuilt portion of the lot as is usually used as a yard, or court-yard, or a means of convenient access and occupancy of the building, for the purpose for which it is used, but not to exceed one acre of land adjacent or contiguous to one main building, and the main building shall be deemed to include all stables, barns, or other outbuildings on the same lot of land.

SEC. 4. The building occupancy valuation shall be assessed in one aggregate sum for all occupied buildings liable to assessment, in amount equal to three times the rent or rental value of the parts thereof occupied for the previous year, on each lot or quantity of land entered in the assessment roll, and said aggregate building occupancy valuation shall be entered thereon on the same line as the real estate valuation, but in a separate column, under the caption of "building occupancy valuation."

ARTICLE SECOND.

Manner of Assessing the Shares and Corporate Franchises of Specified Moneyed Corporations.

SECTION 1. The shares and corporate franchises of the moneyed corporations or associations enumerated in divisions 1, 2, 3 and 4, of section 3, title 1, of this chapter, (national and State banks and individual bankers doing business under the general banking law of this State, trust companies and other corporations of this State divided into shares, and authorized to loan money or receive deposits, and fire, inland, and marine insurance companies,) shall be liable to taxation in the town or ward in which said corporations shall be located, on the full, real and actual market value of said shares, as near as can be ascertained or estimated, less the proportionate value of the real estate belonging to said corporations, but the assessment shall be made on the assessment roll, in the name of each corporation, in one sum, less the value of the real estate belonging to such corporation, for the shares and corporate franchises of said corporation, and the tax shall be paid by the corporation, and in default of payment the same remedies shall be enforced against the corporation as for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 2. The shares of such corporations or associations made liable to taxation, shall be subject to the tax paid thereon by the corporation or the officers thereof, and said officers may retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to stockholders as may be necessary to pay any taxes assessed under this title, and the corporation and the officers thereof shall have a lien on all the shares in the corporation or association and on all the rights and property of the shareholders in the corporate property for the payment of said taxes.

SEC. 3. There shall be kept at all times in the office where the business of such corporation or association shall be transacted a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the stockholders therein, and of the number of shares held by each; and every individual banker doing business under the general Banking law of this State shall keep a list of the amount of his capital invested in such banking business; and each $100 of such capital, for the purpose of this act and for the purpose of taxation, shall be held and regarded as one individual share in such banking business; and the aforesaid lists shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess taxes during the business hours of each day in which business may legally be transacted.

SEC. 4. Every foreign insurance company, as defined in chapter 388 of Laws of 1871, shall be assessed and taxed on the privilege of doing business in this State, at the place of the principal office of said company in this State, at a sum equal to the capital as certified according to the provisions of said chapter 388 of Laws of 1871.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Of the Manner of Assessing Real Estate.

SECTION 1. Every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he resides, when the assessment is made, for all lands then owned by him within such town or ward, and occupied by him, or wholly unoccupied.

SEC. 2. Lands occupied by a person other than the owner may be assessed to the owner or occupant, or as lands of non-residents.

SEC. 3. Unoccupied lands not owned by a person residing in the ward or town where the same are situated, shall be denominated "lands of non-residents," and shall be assessed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. No tax or assessment shall be void in consequence of any lands being erroneously classed or omitted from classification as the lands of non-residents, or as the lands of unknown owners, nor in consequence of the omission of the name of the rightful owner or occupant on the assessment roll, but in such cases no tax shall be collected except from the real estate assessed.

SEC. 5. The real estate of all incorporated companies or the real estate of which said companies may be occupants, may be assessed to said companies in the town or ward in which the same may be situated, in the same manner as the real estate owned or occupied by individuals, residents of the towns or wards, is assessed.

SEC. 6. When the line between two towns or wards divides a farm or lot, or divides any bridge owned by any company, corporation or individual, each part shall be assessed in the town or ward in which the same shall be situated.

SEC. 7. All gas and water-pipes owned by any incorporated gas or water company, and laid in any public streets or grounds, or laid in any private lands or grounds, shall be assessed to said company at the full value thereof for the purpose used. The valuation of the said gas or water-pipes shall be entered in the column of real estate valuations on the assessment roll, in one sum, for all the gas or water-pipes belonging to any incorporated company in the district for which the assessment may be made, and the words "gas-pipes" or "water-pipes" shall be entered in the column of quantity or description of lands.

SEC. 8. In fixing the valuation of the real estate of any railroad corporation, the assessors shall estimate the property for the purpose used, and as part of a complete and continuous line of railroad, including the value, at the time of the assessment, of all tracks, road beds, embankments, cuts, lands, buildings, culverts, bridges, and superstructures, and superstructures shall include all iron chairs, rails, spikes, frogs, and switches laid or affixed to any public streets, highway or public ground, and said superstructure, in public grounds or highways, shall be entered on a separate line of the assessment roll, the valuation entered in the column of real estate valuations, and the words "superstructure in public grounds" entered in the column of quantity or description of land.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Town Assessors, within fifteen days after the completion and review of their annual assessment list, to apportion the valuation of the property of each and every railroad company which appears on such assessment list, among the several school districts in their town in which any portion of said property is situated, giving to each of said districts its proper portion, according to the proportion that the value of the said property in each of such districts bears to the value of the whole thereof in said town.

SEC. 10. Such apportionments shall be in writing, and shall be signed by said Assessors, or a majority of them, and shall set forth the numbers of each district and the amount of the valuation of the property of each railroad company apportioned to each of said district; and such apportionment shall be filed with the Town Clerk, by said Assessors, or one of them, within five days after being made; and the amount so apportioned to each district shall be the valuation of the property of each of said companies, on which all taxes against said companies in and for said districts shall be levied and assessed, until the next annual assessment and apportionment.

SEC. 11. In case the Assessors shall neglect to make such assessment, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor of the town, on the application of the Trustees or Board of Education of any district, or of any railroad company, to make such apportionment, in the same manner and with the like effect as if made to said Assessors.

SEC. 12. The Town Clerk shall, whenever requested, furnish to the Trustees or Board of Education of each district a certified statement of the amounts apportioned to such district, and the name of the company to which the same relates.

SEC. 13. In case any alteration shall be made in any school district, affecting the property of any railroad company, the officer or officers making such alteration shall at the same time determine what change in the valuation of the said property in such district would be just on account of the alteration of the district, and the valuation shall be accordingly changed.

SEC. 14. The lands of non-residents shall be designated in the same assessment roll, but in a part thereof separate from the other assessments, and in the manner prescribed in the two following sections:

SEC. 15. If the land to be assessed be a tract which is subdivided into lots, or be part of a tract which is so subdivided, the Assessors shall proceed as follows: 1. They shall designate by its name, if known, by one, or if it be not distinguished by a name, or the name be unknown, they shall state by what other lands it is bounded. 2. If they can obtain correct information of the subdivisions they shall put down in their assessment rolls, and in a first column, all the unoccupied lots in their town or ward, owned by non-residents, by their numbers alone, and without the names of their owners, beginning at the lowest number and proceeding in numerical order to the highest. 3. In a second column, and opposite to the number of each lot, they shall set down the quantity of land therein liable to taxation. 4. In a third column, and opposite to the quantity, they shall set down the valuation of such quantity. 5. If such quantity be a full lot, it shall be designated by the number alone; if it be a part of a lot, the part must be designated by boundaries, or in some other way by which it may be known.

SEC. 16. If the land so to be assessed be a tract which is not subdivided, or if its subdivisions cannot be ascertained by the Assessors, they shall proceed as follows: 1. They shall enter in their roll the name or boundaries thereof, as above directed, and certify in the roll that such tract is not subdivided, or that they cannot obtain correct information of the subdivisions, as the case may be. 2. They shall set down in the proper column the quantity and valuation as above directed. 3. If the quantity to be assessed be the whole tract, such a description by its name or boundaries will be sufficient; but if a part only is liable to taxation, that part or the part not liable must be particularly described. 4. If any part of such tract be settled and occupied by a resident of the town or ward, the Assessor shall except such part from their assessment of the whole tract, and shall assess it as other unoccupied lands are assessed; and if they cannot otherwise designate such parts, they shall notify the Supervisor of the town, who shall cause a survey and two manuscript maps to be made, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation and quantity of every such unoccupied part. 5. One of those maps shall be delivered by the Supervisor to the County Treasurer, to be by him transmitted to the Controller, and the other shall be delivered in like manner to the Assessor. 6. The Assessors shall then complete the assessment of the tract, and shall deposit the map in the Town Clerk's office for the information of future Assessors. And the expense of making such survey and maps shall be immediately repaid to the Supervisor out of the County Treasury; and it shall be added by the Board of Supervisors to the tax on the tract, distinguishing it from the ordinary tax.

SEC. 17. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the Assessors of any town, to have an actual survey made to ascertain the quantity of any lot or tract of land of non-residents which is divided by the town line, they shall notify the Supervisor, who shall cause the necessary surveys to be made at the expense of the town.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

Manner of Making the Assessment Roll, and the Duties of Assessors and Supervisors, and General Provisions.

SECTION 1. The Assessors or Tax Commissioners in each town, city or ward, may divide the same by mutual agreement into convenient assessment districts, not exceeding the number of Assessors in such town or ward.

SEC. 2. Between the first days of May and July in each year they shall proceed to ascertain the names of all the taxable inhabitants in their respective towns, cities, or wards; and they shall also ascertain by careful examination all the taxable property, and by a careful estimate the full and actual value thereof within the same; but the annual assessment in all incorporated cities and villages shall be made at the same time, or within the time, now designated by law in respect to said cities and villages, or until hereafter changed by law.

SEC. 3. They shall prepare an assessment roll, composed of seven columns, in which they shall set down, according to their examinations and estimates: 1. In the first column, the names of all the taxable inhabitants and corporations in the town or ward, as the case may be; 2. In the second column, the quantity of land to be taxed to each person or corporation; 3. In the third column, the full real and actual value of such land, according to the definition of the term land, as given in the first title of this chapter; 4. In the fourth column, the building occupancy valuation, as defined in title 1 and 2 of this chapter; 5. In the fifth column, the taxable or assessable value of shares, privileges and corporate franchises of moneyed corporations and companies, whose shares, privileges and corporate franchises are liable to taxation and assessable to said corporations or companies; 6. The sixth column shall be reserved to be filled, as hereinafter provided, with the amount of the tax, at the rate levied on the real, building occupancy, and personal valuation; 7. The seventh column shall have the caption of "Remarks of Dissenting Assessors," and every Assessor, Tax Commissioner, or other officer, acting as a member of a Board of Review of Assessments shall, if he dissents to any valuations established by a majority of the members of said Board, write his name, or make suitable ditto mark under his name, in said column, on the line of the assessment to which he objects, and shall designate the real, the building occupancy, or the personal valuation to which he dissents, or he shall, by appropriate ditto marks, indicate the valuation or valuations to which he dissents.

SEC. 4. Where a person is assessed as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator, he shall be assessed as such, with the addition to his name of his representative character, and such assessment shall be carried out in a separate line from his individual assessment.

SEC. 5. In assessing lands as real estate or for building occupancy valuation in any ward, city, village or town, in which any officer of said city, village or town, or any County Treasurer, is authorized by law to sell said lands, on default of payment of taxes, the assessors shall place in the first column of the assessment roll the name of the owner or occupant of the land, if known, and if unknown they may enter in said first column the word "unknown," and then proceed in the second column (the column of quantity and description) to describe the land to which the name of the owner or occupant, or the word "unknown" relates, by a brief and proper description, or by dimensions and boundaries, by ward map numbers, by established street numbers, or by any other proper designation which will indicate the land intended to be assessed and taxed.

SEC. 6. The Assessors shall complete the assessment-roll on or before the first day of August in every year, and shall make out one fair copy thereof, to be left with one of their number. They shall also forthwith cause notice thereof to be put up at three or more public places in their town or ward.

SEC. 7. Such notices shall set forth that the Assessors have completed their assessment roll, and that a copy thereof is left with one of their number at a place to be specified therein, where the same may be seen and examined by any person interested until the third Tuesday of August; and that on that day the Assessors will meet at a time and place, also to be specified in such notice, to review their assessments. It shall be the duty of the said Assessors to meet at the time and place specified, and hear and examine all complaints in relation to such assessment that may be brought before them, and they are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, to adjourn from time to time to hear and determine such complaints; but in the several cities and villages of this State the notice required by this section shall conform to the requirements of the respective laws regulating the time and place for the revision of the assessments in said cities and villages, in all cases where a different time and place is prescribed by said laws, from that mentioned this article.

SEC. 8. The Assessor with whom such assessment roll is left shall submit the same during the twenty days specified in such notice, to the inspection of all persons who shall apply for such purpose, and during the period, and one week day thereafter, that the Assessors or Tax Commissioners are acting as a Board of Review, the assessment roll shall be open to the examination of the public at all reasonable hours, under the supervision of an Assessor, Tax Commissioner, or his assistant clerk or representative, but the Assessors or Tax Commissioners, when acting as said Board of Review, shall have such control and handling of the assessment roll as will enable said Assessors or Tax Commissioners to perform their official duty as a Board of Review.

SEC. 9. Any person, or his representative, deeming himself disproportionately assessed by a valuation of his property at more than its full value, or by an undervaluation of the property of other persons in the assessment roll, may appear before the Assessors or Tax Commissioners while sitting as a Board of Review, and may introduce the testimony of a competent expert, and the Board of Review may also call a competent expert, and an oath shall be administered to said witnesses by any member of the Board of Review. The witnesses shall be interrogated as to the real value of the property valued in the assessment roll and the building occupancy valuations thereon, and as to the real value of the claimant's property and valuation, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Review that the claimant has been disproportionately assessed by a valuation above actual assessable value, they shall reduce said claimant's assessment, and, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Assessors or Tax Commissioners that the claimant has been disproportionately assessed by the undervaluation of the assessable property and valuation of other persons on the assessment roll, they shall raise said valuations of other persons for the full, real and assessable valuation, and thus give relief to the aggrieved party. The examination shall be in writing or a printed form properly filled in, and shall be subscribed by the persons examined, and each of said experts shall, in said examination, give his opinion of the per cent. of the aggregate valuations on said assessment roll, as compared with the full assessable aggregate valuation which ought to be thereon, and said written testimony, with the decisions of the Tax Commissioners or Assessors thereon, shall be immediately forwarded by mail to the State Tax Commissioners, at Albany.

SEC. 10. If any taxes on real estate, or on lands for building occupancy valuation, assessed to a resident occupant, shall be returned as unpaid in consequence of such premises becoming vacant by the removal of the occupant before the collection of the tax imposed thereon, or in default of goods and chattels of the occupant or owner to satisfy such tax, the Supervisor of the town in which such land was assessed, shall add a description thereof to the assessment roll of the next year in a separate part thereof, and shall assess and charge the said land with the uncollected tax of the preceding year, and the arrears of interest; and the same proceedings shall be had thereon in all respects, as if it was the land of a non-resident, and as if such tax had been laid in the year in which the description is so added.

SEC. 11. Whenever the State Controller shall have rejected any tax on account of any inaccurate or imperfect description of the lands on which such tax was laid, and shall have charged the county to which it shall have been credited, the Supervisors of the town in which such lands are situated shall add to the next assessment roll of such town in a separate part thereof, an accurate description of such lands; and, if necessary, may cause the survey of such lands at the expense of the town, and shall assess and charge said lands with the tax of the year of the imperfect description and the arrears of interest.

SEC. 12. Whenever lands, assessed in any city or village, or in any town where lands are liable to be sold by authority of law, in default of payment of taxes, shall have been imperfectly or inaccurately described, they shall be accurately designated and entered on the assessment roll, in a separate part thereof, by the Assessors or Tax Commissioners, in the village, town or city where said lands are situated, for the amount of the tax of the year of the defective description and arrears of interest thereon.

SEC. 13. Whenever it shall appear to the Assessors of any town city, village or ward in this State, that any land legally liable to taxation in said town, city, ward or village has been omitted from the assessment roll of the next preceding year, it shall be the duty of said Assessors to enter said land in the assessment roll of the current year at the valuation and rate of taxation of the year in which said land was omitted, in a part of said assessment roll separate from the assessment and valuation of said land for the current year; and if, by any mistake in transcribing or copying the assessment roll of the preceding year, any lands have been placed on the assessment roll annexed to the warrant delivered to the Collectors, at a valuation less than that actually appearing upon the original assessment roll, signed by the Assessors, the Assessors shall enter said lands in a part of the assessment roll separate from the assessment of the current year, upon a valuation equal to the difference between the actual value made by the assessors and the amount at which, by such mistake, they were placed upon the assessment roll, and at the rate per cent. of the tax imposed upon said lands in said town, village or city in the year in which said mistake occurred.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors of the county or city in which lands are situated, which have been reassessed for non-payment of taxes, or for any inaccurate or imperfect description, or for errors, or assessed for omissions of previous year, as provided by sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this article, shall proceed to levy taxes on said lands to the amount of previously imposed taxes, or (as the case may be) to the amount of taxes on said lands, omitted the previous year, and shall charge said lands with the amount of the previous taxes and the interest in arrears thereof, or to the amount of the omitted tax of the previous year, (as the case may be,) stating the tax of each year separately, and shall direct the collection thereof, and such taxes and interest shall, for all purposes of this article, be considered as the taxes of the year in which the description shall be perfected.

SEC. 15. The whole amount of taxes levied upon the reassessment of lands, or upon the omitted valuations of lands the previous year, according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deducted from the aggregate taxes to be levied upon said town or city for the current year; and none of the reassessed valuation or valuations assessed on account of omissions of previous years shall be included in the valuations of the current year for the purpose of levying the tax of the current year; and said reassessed taxes and said assessed taxes for omissions of previous year shall be collected by the same authority and in the same manner as the ordinary taxes of the current year are collected.

SEC. 16. When the Assessors, or a majority of them, shall have completed their roll, they shall severally appear before one of the Justices of the town or city in which they shall reside, and shall severally make and subscribe before such Justice an oath in the following form: "We, the undersigned, do severally depose and swear that we have set down in the foregoing assessment roll all the real estate valuations and all the building occupancy valuations of lands situated in the town, city or ward, (as the case may be,) and all the personal valuations on property subject to taxation in said town, city or ward, (as the case may be,) according to proofs before us, and according to our personal examinations and estimates of the full assessable real estate, building occupancy and personal valuations, and our estimates of real estate valuations have been made at the full, actual market value of the land, if sold in convenient or suitable parcels and partly on credit; and also that every valuation in said roll is the full actual assessable value of the property assessed according to the deliberate judgment and decision of a majority of the assessors." Said oath shall be written on said roll, signed by the Assessors and certified by the Justice, and no assessment roll shall be valid unless it contains said oath before the final action of the Board of Supervisors thereon; and every Assessor who shall wilfully swear falsely in taking and subscribing said oath shall be deemed guilty of and liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 17. The roll thus certified shall, on or before the first day of September in every year, be delivered by the Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York to the Clerk of said City, and by the Assessors of every other city, town or ward to the Supervisors thereof, who shall deliver the same to the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting.

SEC. 18. The Assessors, in the execution of their duties, shall use the forms and pursue the instructions which shall from time to time be transmitted to them by the State Tax Commissioner.

SEC. 19. If any Assessor shall neglect, or from any cause omit to perform his duties, the other Assessors of the city, town, or ward shall perform such duties, and shall certify to the Supervisors with their assessment roll the name of such delinquent Assessor, stating therein the cause of any such omission.

SEC. 20. If any Assessor shall intentionally and knowingly approve of any assessment made at less than the real and actual assessable value of the property, or values assessed, he shall forfeit to the people of this State the sum of $500, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the county jail until said amount shall be paid, in suit to be commenced by the Attorney-General of the State, at the written request of the State Tax Commissioner, setting forth the reasons why he believes that said Assessor is subject to said penalties and forfeiture; and if any Assessor shall willfully refuse or neglect to perform any other duties required of him by this chapter, he shall forfeit to the people of this State the sum of $50.

SEC. 21. The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, at their annual meeting, shall examine the assessment rolls of the several towns, wards or cities in their county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town, ward or city bear a just relation to the valuations in all the towns, wards and cities in the county, and they shall increase the aggregate valuations of real estate and building occupancy valuations in any town, ward or city by adding such sum upon the hundred as may, in their opinion, be necessary to bring up said valuations to the full assessable values; but they shall in no instance diminish the aggregate real estate and building occupancy valuations in any town, ward or city unless said valuations are found to be clearly above the full assessable valuations, nor shall they reduce the aggregate valuations of all the towns, wards or cities below the aggregate valuation thereof, as made by the Assessors.

SEC. 22. The Board of Supervisors shall also make such alterations in the description of the lands on non-residents as may be necessary to render such description conformable to the provisions of this chapter, and if such alterations cannot be made, they shall expunge the descriptions of such lands and the assessments thereon from the assessment rolls.

SEC. 23. They shall also estimate and set down in the sixth column of the assessment roll, reserved for this purpose, opposite the several sums set down in the real estate, building occupancy, and personal valuations, the respective sums in dollars and cents, rejecting the portions of a cent, to be paid as a tax thereon; provided, however, that the Board of Supervisors of no county shall levy a tax without special authority of the Legislature on any town to exceed one per cent. on the total valuations on the assessment roll thereof, nor in any ward or city to exceed two per cent. on the total valuations on the assessment roll thereof; and no contract, obligation, or liability, nor any number of contracts, obligations, or liabilities shall be entered into, made, or incurred by any town, ward, or city, or by the constituted authorities thereof, which in the aggregate shall exceed in any year the amount that may be realized by taxes at the limitation of rate defined in this section, after deducting from said taxes the amount of liability of the town, ward, or city in each year, for maturing interest or principal of bonded indebtedness and for the State and county tax.

SEC. 24. The said Board of Supervisors shall also add up and set down the aggregate valuations of real estate, building occupancy, and personal valuations, in the several towns, wards and cities, as corrected by them, and cause their clerk to transmit to the Controller and State Tax Commissioner a certificate of such aggregate valuations, showing separately the aggregate real estate, building occupancy, and personal valuations in such town, city, or ward, as corrected by the Board.

SEC. 25. They shall cause the corrected assessment roll of each town, ward, or city, or a copy thereof, to be delivered to each of the Supervisors of the several towns, wards, or cities, who shall deliver the same to the clerk of their city or town, to be kept by him for the use of such city or town.

SEC. 26. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties in this State shall cause the corrected assessment roll of each town, ward, or city, in their respective counties, or a fair copy thereof, to be delivered to the Collector of such town, ward, or city, on or before the 15th day of December in each year.

SEC. 27. To each assessment roll so delivered to a collector, a warrant, under the hands and seals of the Board of Supervisors, or a majority of them, shall be annexed, commanding such Collector to collect from the several persons named in the assessment roll the several sums mentioned in the last column of such roll, opposite to their respective names. If the warrant be directed to the Collector of a town, it shall direct the Collector, out of the moneys so to be collected, to pay: 1. To the (Town Superintendent) of Common Schools of his town such sums as have been raised for the support of common schools therein. 2. To the Commissioners of highways of the town such sums as shall have been raised for the support of highways and bridges therein. 3. To the Overseers of the Poor of the town, if there be no County Poor-house or other place provided in the county for the reception of the poor, such sum as shall have been raised for the support of the poor in such town. 4. To the Supervisor of the town all other moneys which shall have been raised therein to defray any other town expenses; and 5. To the Treasurer of the county the residue of the moneys so to be collected. If the warrant be directed to the Collector of a ward, it shall direct the Collector to pay all the moneys to be collected, after deducting his compensation, to the Treasurer of the county. In all cases the warrant shall authorize the Collector in case any person named in the assessment roll shall refuse or neglect to pay his tax, to levy the same by distress and the sale of the goods and chattels of such person; and it shall require all payments therein specified to be made by such Collector, on or before the first day of February then ensuing.

SEC. 28. As soon as the Board of Supervisors shall have sent or delivered the rolls, with such warrants annexed, to the Collectors, they shall transmit to the Treasurer of the county an account thereof stating the names of the several Collectors, the amount of money they are respectively to collect, the purposes for which the same are to be paid; and the County Treasurers, on receiving such account, shall charge to each Collector the sums to be collected by him.

SEC. 29. Whenever the laws respecting cities shall have directed the moneys assessed for any local purpose, to be paid to any person or officer other than those named in the preceding twenty-seventh section, the Collector's warrant may be varied accordingly, so as to conform to alteration.

SEC. 30. Whenever any Board of Supervisors shall make out any tax list and warrant, they shall not add thereto the fees of the Collector, if fees are allowed said Collectors by law, but such fees shall be paid and collected in the manner prescribed by laws providing for the collection of taxes; and all existing laws for the collection of taxes are hereby re-enacted, as far as applicable to all the taxes assessed according to the provisions of titles 1 and 2 of this chapter.

SEC. 31. When the tax on any real estate, including lands for building occupancy valuations shall have been collected of any occupant or tenant, and the owner, by agreement or by force of law, ought to pay such tax or any part thereof for himself or for his tenants, other than the tenant or occupant who shall have paid said tax, said occupant thus paying said tax shall be entitled to recover by action the amount which such owner ought to have paid or to retain the same from the rent due or accruing from him to such persons for the land so taxed.

SEC. 32. The Assessors or Tax Commissioners in every city in this State shall keep in their office, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, a record of all information which they may receive or be able to obtain in respect to the taxable property, and of all changes in the divisions of real estate of which they can obtain information, and shall file all assessment rolls. The books, records, maps and papers mentioned in this section are public records, and must, at all reasonable hours and times, be open to public inspection.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Of the State Tax Commissioner, his Duties, and the Equalization of the State Tax.

SECTION 1. There shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer by the name of the State Tax Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years, from the first day of April after his appointment and confirmation by the Senate, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 2. The said State Tax Commissioner shall have power to administer an oath and compel the attendance of witnesses before him, and to make all such examinations of persons and papers as he shall deem necessary to enable him to form a correct opinion of the full value of every property or assessable value on any assessment roll in any town, ward or city of this State, and the State, town, county and city officers shall furnish him with all information belonging to or connected with their respective offices, and copies of all papers in their various offices which said State Tax Commissioner may require of them in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 3. The said State Tax Commissioner shall have power to appoint a deputy, who shall receive a salary of —— per annum, and who shall have the same powers as the State Tax Commissioner in administering oaths to witnesses, and taking testimony in writing, and collecting information for the consideration of the State Tax Commissioner.

SEC. 4. The State Tax Commissioner shall receive a salary of —— per annum, and in addition to his annual salary, he and his deputy shall receive, when absent from the City of Albany, in the performance of their official duties, full compensation for expenses and disbursements, and including all railroad and other fares actually paid, and the sums of said bills, including the incidental expenses and disbursements of the office shall be verified by affidavits by said Commissioner and his deputy, and shall be presented to the Controller.

SEC. 5. The State Tax Commissioner or his deputy shall visit officially every county in the State at least once in every year, and shall examine the records of transfer of real estate, and when he deems it necessary, may take a memorandum of the considerations of transfer of real estate: and the said Commissioner shall prepare annually a written digest of such facts as he may deem most important to enable him to equalize all taxes on lands and building occupancy valuations in all the counties throughout the state, and to enable him in all respects to discharge the duties of his office.

SEC. 6. The State Tax Commissioner shall be invested with the power of equalizing the building occupancy and real estate valuations between the several counties of this State for the purpose of establishing the just relation of said valuations between the several counties, and he shall commence examining and revising the real estate, the building occupancy and personal valuations of the several counties as returned to his office, and to the office of the Controller, at the City of Albany, on the first Tuesday of September in each year, and fixing the aggregate amount of assessment for each county on which the Controller shall compute the State tax. He shall increase the aggregate real estate and building occupancy valuations in any county by adding such sums as, in his opinion, may be necessary to bring up said valuations to the full assessable value, but he shall in no instance diminish the aggregate real estate and building occupancy valuations in any county unless said valuations are found to be clearly above the full assessable valuations; nor shall he reduce the aggregate valuations of all the counties below the aggregate valuations thereof as returned by the Board of Supervisors to his office, and to the office of the Controller. A statement of the amount of assessment for each county, as fixed by him, shall be certified by him, and a certified copy thereof deposited in the office of the Controller as soon as completed, and before the 10th day of October in each year. The Controller shall immediately ascertain from the assessment the proportion of State tax each county shall pay, and send a statement of the amount by mail to the County Clerk and the Chairman and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county. If the name or residence of the Chairman or Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall be unknown to the Controller, he may inclose such statement in an envelope, addressed to him by his name of office, and directed to the county town of the county. The County Clerk shall file the statement received by him in his office, and immediately send a copy thereof to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the county.

SEC. 7. The amount of State tax which each county is to pay, as so fixed and certified by the Controller as aforesaid, shall be raised and collected by the annual collection of taxes in the several counties in the manner now prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. The said State Tax Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the usual oath of office before the Secretary of State or a Justice of the Supreme Court, and he shall administer the usual oath of office to his deputy before he shall enter upon his duties, which oath shall be subscribed and filed in the Controller's office.

SEC. 9. The State Tax Commissioner shall from time to time issue instructions to the Assessors and City Tax Commissioners in all the cities, wards, and towns of the State, instructing them as to the manner of making assessments, and warning them of the penalty of non-performance of duty in failing to assess property at full valuation; and whenever he deems that he has information that any Assessor has intentionally and knowingly undervalued or approved of any undervaluation while acting as a member of a board of review, he shall request the Attorney-General, in writing, to commence a suit against said assessor for the penalty imposed by law.

SEC. 10. The said State Tax Commissioner shall preserve all books, papers and documents pertaining to his office, and including all testimony of experts as to the actual value of property on the assessment roll in any town, as compared with the assessed value of the year to which the testimony may relate; and said papers and records shall be deemed public records, open to examination at all reasonable times by the public.

SEC. 11. Any Supervisor may appeal in behalf of the town, city or ward which he wholly or in part represents, to the State Tax Commissioner, from any act or decision of the Board of Supervisors in the equalization of assessments and the correction of the assessment rolls, under the provisions of title second of this chapter. Such appeal shall be brought by serving a notice, within ten days after the corrected assessment rolls shall be completed by the Board of Supervisors on the Chairman and Clerk of said Board, and also by filing such notice in the office of the Clerk of the county, together with the affidavit of the Supervisor so appealing, that in his opinion injustice has been done to such town, city, or ward by the act or decision appealed from. The State Tax Commissioner shall hear the proofs of the parties, which may be presented in the form of affidavits or otherwise, as he shall direct; after hearing such proofs he shall determine whether any, and if any what, deduction ought to have been made from the corrected valuations of such town, city, or ward to bring down said valuations to the real but full assessable valuations; and he shall determine in what town, city, or ward of the said county the valuations on the equalized assessment rolls were below the full real value; and in the assessment of and collection of taxes of the next following year the town which has been, according to the proofs, disproportionably taxed, shall be credited with the excess or disproportionate amount of tax, and the same shall be levied and collected in just proportions from the other towns and cities of the county which were not sufficiently assessed the previous year as compared with the aggrieved town, city or ward.

SEC. 12. Chapter 312 of Laws of 1859, passed April 14, 1859, and all other laws inconsistent with the provisions of title one and two of this chapter, shall be inoperative after the 1st day of January, 1873, when the new method of assessment and taxation established in the amended provisions of said titles one and two of this chapter shall take effect; but the State Tax Commissioner shall be appointed before the 1st of September, 1872, when he shall commence to receive salary, and when he shall assume the duties of his office in reference to the assessment of taxes for 1873, and the Assessors and Tax Commissioners of cities may commence to make the new assessment herein provided for after the 1st day of September, 1872.

The United American Mechanics.

The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics met in annual session at Baltimore yesterday. The total membership is 19,391. The receipts the past year were $129,260; benefits and reliefs paid, $74,640; amount in the treasuries of subordinate Councils, $223,468.

ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

No New Developments as to the Tenor of the English Note.

Explanation of the Telegram Received from Minister Schenck.

A Stupid Forgery of Alleged Diplomatic Correspondence.

Moderated Tone of the London Journals Yesterday.

The Speech of Mr. Gladstone Sharply Criticised.

Public Opinion in Favor of Governmental Action.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

No New Developments—Precisely What Information the Government Has Received—The Forged Letters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The situation on the English question remains unchanged; though there are not wanting alarmists who take advantage of the excitement in England and the mercurial temperament of the stock market to spread detrimental rumors which are the offspring of their own wild imaginations. Dispatches were received here today from banking houses in New-York, asking if it was true that the Government had resolved to "back down" from the position presented in its case. Of course these were all answered in the negative. There seems to be a misapprehension in the public mind as to the nature of the dispatch which has been received regarding the communication made by the British Government, and a very gross injustice has been done Secretary FISH by certain reckless correspondents in accusing him of deceiving prominent Senators and others as to the receipt of the news. The facts are precisely as stated in the TIMES of Wednesday morning, when the substance of Gen. SCHENCK's cable telegram regarding Earl GRANVILLE's note was exclusively given in those dispatches. The fact is, that no official communication from the British Government has yet been received, and Mr. FISH has stated that fact freely to all who have inquired. He also mentioned to numerous persons on Tuesday afternoon and evening the reception of a dispatch that day from Gen. SCHENCK, which covered the substance of a note from Earl GRANVILLE, in which the latter informed our Minister (as is customary) that his Government had addressed a friendly communication to the American Government on the subject of the misinterpretation of the treaty. It is only a very stupid person indeed who can fail to distinguish between an official communication from the British Government and a copy of a note sent by a Minister of a foreign Government to one of our Ministers abroad, and announced to his Government by telegraph. It is proper to add that the printed dispatches, which are represented as having passed between Minister SCHENCK and Secretary FISH on Monday, are bold forgeries, and the work of a man who knows so little of the parties whose names he forged that he prints ROBERT M. SCHENCK for ROBERT C. SCHENCK, and makes other blunders which stamp him as a malicious, clumsy and reckless bungler.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND

The Tone of the London Press Moderating—Mr. Gladstone Sharply Criticised Indorsement of the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The London Press, although still moderate in tone, find fault with Mr. GLADSTONE for defending the treaty, and maintain that Parliament is unanimously for the rejection of the American demands.

The *Times* today, reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the House is unanimous in repudiating the admissibility of the American claims for indirect losses. Mr. GLADSTONE's language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands. The *Times* strongly deprecates verbal discussion over the treaty.

The *Daily Telegraph* criticises the utterances of American journalists on the subject, and says the English Government in the stand it took has obeyed the unanimous impulse of the country, but the speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE are indiscreet, and will probably prove mischievous.

2 P. M.—The excitement over the *Alabama* claims is unabated. The speeches in Parliament, succeeding the newspaper discussion, serve to keep the public mind agitated. Anxiety as to the manner in which the Cabinet at Washington will receive the representations of the British Government is felt in all circles. The effect of this state of affairs is more particularly shown on 'Change, where business for the moment is demoralized. The market for American securities opened flat, with a marked decline in all quotations. Since the opening, however, United States bonds of 1862 and 1867 have recovered a fraction; but the others continue at a falling off of from ½ to ¾ from the closing prices of last night; and the market remains inactive. In American railway shares there have been no transactions thus far today. The general uneasiness is also reflected in the quotations of consols, which have declined from ¼ to ⅜ since last evening.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Germany Repudiating the Holy See—The New Cable—French News.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. GLADSTONE moved a vote of thanks to Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENNISON, the retiring Speaker of the House, and, also, a resolve recommending his elevation to the Peerage. Mr. DISRAELI, who was present, seconded both motions, and they were carried by acclamation. In accordance with the notice given yesterday, Mr. MILBANKE proposed to call on Sir CHARLES DILKE to justify before the House his recent speeches against the Crown; but he was ruled out of order. Mr. FORSTER introduced the Secret Ballot bill. Mr. NEWDEGALE opposed it, arguing that it would lead to universal suffrage. The bill passed its third reading.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Bishop of Strasbourg having notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer recognizes the *Concordat* as applying to Elsass and Lorraine, Prince BISMARCK replied that the Emperor of Germany will undertake independently of such a measure the Church government of those provinces.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A new company, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct to New-York, has been registered. One of the features of its prospectus is the promise to fix tolls on dispatches at twenty shillings per ten words.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A number of Americans leave Paris to-night for Florence, there to join Lieut. GRANT and accompany him to Rome. It is reported that the Dukes of NEMOURS and AUMALE claim reinstatement in their former rank in the army, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE demands his commission in the navy. The bases of a compromise have been agreed to at Vienna, by which certain concessions toward self-government are granted the Province of Galicia. The Count DE CHAMBORD is about to leave Frohsdorf. On his departure it is expected he will issue another manifesto

SENATOR WINSLOW TO HORACE GREELEY.

Answer to the Tribune Charges—The Case Fully Considered—Interesting Facts.

The following letter is from State Senator WINSLOW to HORACE GREELEY, in answer to the charges made against him in the *Tribune:*

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 25th ult., in a formal address "To the Republicans of Jefferson and Lewis County," you charge me:

1. With misrepresentation, in having asserted that I voted for the New-York Charter, "at the earnest solicitation of HORACE GREELEY."

2. In having "pretended to have a letter," written by you to myself, urging me to vote for the Tweed Charter; and,

3. For having refused to give up that letter when solicited to do so by yourself, and by others at your request.

You make, as the basis of your address, the following extract from a letter which I had published in the Watertown *Times* on the 6th day of last November, and which contained the following paragraph:

"It is alleged that I voted for the present charter of the City of New-York. This is true. I so voted at the earnest solicitation of HORACE GREELEY and other leading Republicans of the City of New-York, and for the further reason that the representative of Tammany promised that, if the Republican Senators would permit the bill for the new charter to pass, the Registry law, as the Republican Senators proposed to amend it, should be retained as to New-York. The feature requiring the registration of votes I considered of vital importance. Tammany had the power in the Senate to abrogate the law entirely. Republican Senators, therefore, in caucus, in the presence of HORACE GREELEY, decided to vote for the new charter asked for."

You open your comments upon this statement, as follows:

"This manifesto did not meet my eye until it had been some weeks in print. As I had somehow heard that Mr. WINSLOW pretended to have a letter from me urging him to vote for the Tweed Charter, I wrote to my friend BEMAN BROCKWAY, (one of the editors of the *Times* aforesaid,) asking him to obtain from Mr. WINSLOW a copy of that letter."

In all that you say in regard to your efforts to procure a copy of the letter which you courteously say "Mr. WINSLOW pretended to have," you are substantially correct. When you personally solicited from me in Albany a copy of the letter or the original, I would have cheerfully given it to you if I had had it with me. When subsequently you sought it through other parties, I refused for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself.

It is only necessary, therefore, to meet your first allegation, viz.: that I was not justified in asserting that I voted for the Tweed charter "at the earnest solicitation of HORACE GREELEY," and I shall do so as briefly as possible.

It was while an election law was in progress of construction, which was to be made as stringent and effective as the English language could make it, that the following article, written to incite the Republican members of the Legislature to accomplish this result, appeared in the *Tribune:*

From the Tribune of Friday, March 25, 1870.

It is idle to talk of any real, practical, abiding reform of our Municipal rule which does not begin by purifying our ballot-boxes. So long as these are stuffed with illegal votes, or their verdict is falsified by fraudulent returns, we shall have corrupt, profligate, plundering rulers.

The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain, and elections vitiated by wholesale frauds, never did and never will result in honest, frugal rule. No reform of our Municipality can be worth a straw which is not based upon elections by legal voters, each voting but once at any election. Until this point is conceded and secured, it matters very little what professions are made, what reforms are engrafted on our charter, or what popular indignation is aroused by some flagrant official villainy. Aldermen elected by the votes of criminals (and every illegal voter is a criminal) will be the tools of the felons to whom they owe their power; and he is a fool who imagines that such will or can be a terror to evil-doers, or helpful to any good.

Whosoever professes to seek Municipal reform, yet will not cooperate in securing honest elections by legal voters only, is a hypocrite and a swindler.

The opinions thus emphatically expressed by the *Tribune* were the opinions of every Republican member of the Senate. Just such a law they were, at that very moment, drafting, with the assurance that it would have the support of the controlling majority, if they would vote for the charter which that majority had proposed—a charter which was (by your own admission) in every way preferable to that which the Young Democracy sought to secure.

It was while this effort was being made by the Republican members of the Senate that I received the following letter from you, by the hands of Judge WATERBURY, who came to Albany with a proposed Election law; and I deemed it none the less worthy of attention that you had written it on the Sabbath day:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, }
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1870. }

DEAR SIR: It is indispensable that, out of the present feuds in the Legislature, we get an honest Election law. That is our share, and we must not fail to secure it. The bearer, Judge WATERBURY, is a Democrat of the Anti-Tweed stamp, who can indicate the reforms which are needed. I pray you hear and heed him. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. N. WINSLOW, Senate, Albany.

As this note was in perfect harmony with my own views, and so emphatically commended the very work in which we were engaged, I had no hesitation in pledging myself to do my utmost to secure what you deemed "indispensable," and as "our share" of the reforms which were contemplated and desired for the City of New-York. I knew that it was practicable, without dishonor, and without detriment, as I believed, to the interests of the City of New-York, to secure just such an Election law, by giving our support to a charter which was commended as follows in your paper of the Wednesday following the Sabbath upon which your note to me was written:

From the Tribune of Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The people of our City will not have leisure carefully to examine the provisions of the proposed new charter for this City. We call the attention of our readers to the following important points in this new instrument:

1. The new Board of Aldermen is to be composed of fifteen members, to be elected on a general ticket. This will be a very great improvement on the other plan, and will probably result in returning to the Board men of good repute. We think that respectable and trustworthy men can be induced to accept a nomination on a general ticket who will not now permit their names to be mentioned in connection with the board. All along we have insisted that this was a change essential to the good government of this City.

2. A unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen is made necessary for every increase of salary and for the creation of new offices.

3. The Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments are united into one department, called the Department of Public Works, with one responsible head, instead of four, as at present.

4. A Department of Docks is created for the purpose of improving our river-front, and providing accommodations commensurate with the trade of our City. It is said that the Board of Docks is to have the powers set forth in the several bills that the Citizens' Association has had introduced in the Legislature from time to time.

5. The Municipal Government is made a symmetrical whole. All the heads of Departments are appointed by the Mayor, without any concurrent vote of the Board of Aldermen; and the Mayor has power to impeach heads of Departments, and, after conviction, to remove them from office. Heads of Departments cannot be removed without cause.

6. The members of the various commissions hold their positions by appointment by the Mayor.

7. The commissions are deprived of their Metropolitan features, but the other features are retained.

8. The Mayor will have the power of giving our people good Municipal government, and will be responsible for whatever of bad government may still exist.

The above are the general features of the proposed City charter, and from these it can be seen that it has points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy. But we must insist that an efficient Election law, whereby fraudulent voting shall be prevented and punished, is the first requisite of our present condition. No municipality chosen by repeaters and ballot-box stuffers can be honest or beneficent.

This commendation from you of the pending charter I received as a practical indorsement of that instrument; and as, with such a charter, it was practicable also to secure what you deemed to be "the first requisite of our present condition," "an efficient Election law," I bent all my energies to secure this result as "our share" of the prospective legislation for the City of New-York.

But, as if you were determined that the Republican Senators should not remain in doubt as to what you deemed it right and prudent for them to do, on the day following the appearance of the last article quoted, you wrote as follows:

From the Tribune, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

CHARTER REFORM AT ALBANY.

The Tweed-Sweeny Municipal Charter was yesterday driven through the Assembly at railroad speed, according to programme. It now comes before the Senate, where its fate is in the hands of the Republican minority. We entreat them to accord it their careful, deliberate scrutiny. It is an improvement on the original Frear Charter, and we think, also, on that which was killed last week. It is eminently right in dislodging from office our present Boards of Aldermen and Assistants. * * * Above all, beyond all, before all, give us a law which shall henceforth secure to the legal voters of our City their constitutional right to choose their own rulers. All else is nothing to this! We have been ruled by ballot-box stuffers long enough. Make it certain that every legal elector's vote shall count exactly one wherever he sees fit to cast it, as the law directs, and that no other vote shall be cast at all, and we can live under almost any charter; without this no charter can do us any good.

We entreat the Republican Senators to look sharply to this point. It is the Thermopylæ of the struggle. Trust not to their professions; we are sick of them. * * * Vote with any faction, for any charter, that will protect us against illegal votes. You cannot be too rigorous in dealing with those who have degraded our elections into a revolting farce, by stuffing half the ballot-boxes with illegal votes, and falsifying the votes cast in the remaining districts by fraudulent returns. Vote for any charter that will protect us from a repetition of these frauds, and for none that leaves us exposed to their perpetuation!

Thus fortified, first, by your earnest appeal for an efficient Election law; secondly, by your commendation of the proposed charter as "eminently right" in some of its features, and as having "points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy;" and, thirdly, by your command to "vote with any faction for any charter that will protect us against illegal votes," I had no hesitation in proclaiming you in entire harmony with what the Republican Senators were attempting to accomplish; and in determining to support this proposed charter as the only process by which we could procure what you deemed "above all, beyond all and before all." I believed I was doing exactly what was right, for the best interest of the people of the City of New-York and the Republican Party. I never, for a moment, supposed that your words, like dreams, "went by contraries." I believed that you meant just what you said, and hence my remark that, in voting as I did, "I voted at the earnest solicitation of HORACE GREELEY"—meaning by "at your solicitation," not only what you had communicated to me by letter, but also what you had communicated to me and to others through your journal.

Although the Republican Senators had the pledge of the controlling majority, that the Election law they desired should be passed as "our share" of the proposed legislation for the City, we demanded its passage before any vote should be taken upon the charter. This demand was acceded to. The law which you considered paramount to all else, and to secure which you exhorted us to "vote for any charter," was given precedence throughout. As you deemed it "above all, beyond all and before all," it was the first of all in the series of measures which, by general consent, (yourself included,) were necessary for the better government of the City of New-York.

And now, after ten days' consecutive exhortations through the *Tribune* to "vote with any faction for any charter which will protect us against illegal votes," and after every Senator had determined upon his own sense of propriety and by your reiterated importunities, to vote for a charter which you had commended, and for an election law which you subsequently indorsed as "quite a good one," you appeared before the Senate Committee "not to ask Senators to reject the pending charter," "but if practicable, to secure its modification." That I may not misrepresent you, I subjoin a few extracts from the speech you made upon that occasion. You said:

From the Tribune of Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate Committee on the new charter for the City of New-York, met in the Delevan House this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Senator TWEED in the chair. There was a large attendance, including many gentlemen from the City of New-York.

[The following are extracts from what Mr. GREELEY said:]

I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting (held in New-York) when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you.

They ask me to appear as one of their number to set forth certain amendments they wish to be made to that charter; but they do not offer them in any factious spirit, nor do they desire to be understood by you or by any member of the Legislature as enemies of the charter reform. On the other hand, they ask me to appear before you and assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the City; and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to ask you to reject it.

We ask you to improve it; we ask you to adopt certain amendments that will make it more useful and more efficient, as we think, than it would be in the state in which it was first presented. * * *

Now, in presenting to you the programme of resolutions which were adopted at that meeting, (somewhat hastily, I admit,) I shall refer to the first item on this card, which, indeed, lies at the foundation of what I have to say today. It appears to me to be not only the most important, but it ought to be the first contained in any measure for the reform of our City Government, that is the purification of our election. I don't care if an archangel were to make a charter for the City of New-York, and then you were to elect by ballot-box-stuffers, it would not be possible to have an honest government. BURKE said that the foundation and aim of all good government was to get twelve honest, impartial men into a jury-box. In the same way I say that the foundation of all reform in the Government of the City of New-York must be the conviction that every legal voter is at liberty to cast one ballot into the ballot-box, and that no one else can cast any ballot whatever. If you have secured us that, you have secured us the thing we most need. * * *

We are anxious, then, first of all, that there should be such an Election law as should embody these principles: First, that the receiver is as bad as the thief; that the man who incites or suborns men to vote illegally should be punished at least as severely as the person whom he incited to vote.

In no part of this speech, as published, do I find any other word against the proposed charter; and from that speech, as well as from subsequent remarks by you when in consultation with the Republican Senators, I drew no inference other than that derived from your frequent editorial appeals that you considered it the duty of the Republican Senators to vote for the proposed charter, or "for any charter," and "with any faction" that was necessary "to secure such a law as will protect us against illegal votes."

You say, in your address "To the Republicans of Jefferson County, what you have again and again repeated, that you 'visited Albany at the request of the Union League Club expressly to oppose the charter.'" I submit to you and to the Republicans of this State whether your address before the Senate Committee, or the several extracts herein quoted from your journal, is couched in language expressing "opposition" to the charter. It occurs to my mind, and, in my judgment, will so impress the public mind, that your language is the language of commendation.

If you had come to Albany to defeat the charter, you would not surely have said, as you did, "We are not here to ask you to reject it."

And here, without further comment, I am willing to leave the public to decide whether I was not justified in assuring my constituents that I voted as I did "at the earnest solicitation of HORACE GREELEY." I will not conclude this article in imitation of your bad example, by the insinuation that you are not an honest man; but I will say that you have a very bad habit of imputing dishonesty to men who are at least your peers in every honorable and gentlemanly quality. Very respectfully,

N. WINSLOW.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Department of Docks—Report of the Auditing Committee in Regard to Rents and Arrears.

The Commissioners of Docks held a meeting yesterday, all of the members present, Mr. AGNEW presiding. The Auditing Committee reported the names of lessees of property subject to rent, the amounts accrued, collected, &c. The arrears at the time the Controller handed over the property to the Commissioners amounted to $112,077; the amount of rents accrued from May 1, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1871, was $630,164 31; total, $792,241 81. The amount collected and deposited with the Chamberlain was $671,219 31; amount apparently due from lessees Jan. 31, 1872, was $71,022 40. Of the amount for arrears $50,000 were retained by HENRY SMITH against a claim for rent.

Commissioner WOOD moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be instructed to require the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Controller to issue $1,000,000 Dock Bonds authorized to be issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on or about the 13th of November, 1871, by which they were authorized to furnish this Department $1,000,000 for its use, without further delay.

Commissioner HUNT offered an amendment to the effect that an official communication be addressed to the Controller in reference to the matter and that he be asked to forward a reply at his earliest convenience. This amendment was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Paying the Street Contractor.

The Street-cleaning Commission, composed of Controller GREEN, President Bosworth, of the Board of Health; Recorder HACKETT, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN and Mayor HALL, met yesterday at the Controller's office. It was announced that the gross amount due the street-cleaning contractor was $124,625, for work done from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, last. The bills of the contractor due under the regular contract from the first of December to Jan. 31, amounting to $74,775, were ordered to be paid. The sum of $38,850 due the contractor for 1871, was also audited and ordered paid.

Payments to the City Creditors.

The Controller is steadily progressing in satisfying the claims of the men employed by the various Departments. He has just paid $60,000 to the Firemen for their December services, $43,000 for the laborers in the Parks, and has placed $10,000 in the hands of the City Paymaster for the "small-pipe men." The Controller will also pay the Police, today, the amount due the force for December last, amounting to $230,000, if rolls be forwarded to him and found to be correct.

Our Savings Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The savings banks should be compelled to publish a statement, sworn to by the proper officers, monthly or quarterly, in a certain number of daily papers, of their resources and liabilities. These should be given in detail and in a full and satisfactory manner. Their savings in these banks are the only safeguard of very many thousands from the losses entailed by ill-health, loss of employment, and other unavoidable misfortunes. The depositors in these banks, as a rule are, except from the annual reports published in January, entirely unable to form any positive idea of their safety, and have no means of ascertaining how their savings are invested. Some of the larger banks, indeed, never publish any report which is accessible to depositors. Last August I had on deposit at a savings bank, whose solvency is at present a matter of dispute, $1,000, and finding that there had been no published statement since the previous January, and wishing to know a little about what was being done with my money I withdrew it, a course upon which I think I have since had reason to congratulate myself. These reports, which seem to me so necessary, should state in what State, county and city bonds the money is invested, and should be made as full as possible. In the report of the Third-avenue Savings Bank of Jan. 1, 1872, I perceive that the "banking-house, covering one lot on Third-avenue and one on Twenty-sixth-street," is valued at $195,000. Is not that rather an excessive valuation?

H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1872.

THE RING THIEVES.

Hall's Indictment and the "Tribune."

Yesterday [illegible] [illegible] attempted to "hedge," as betting men say, about Mayor HALL's indictment. It is still anxious to keep up the pretense that an indictment was not found on Monday. Had it sent to our office for news, as it is in the habit of doing, last Monday night, we could have saved it from making a mess of it on the present occasion. A dim suspicion that it is going to find itself in a "tight place," in consequence of its denials of a notorious fact, now begin to dawn upon it. It will have to "lie" itself out of its present scrape, and it is getting ready for the process by pretending that the indictment against HALL will be found—perhaps before Saturday. Having told one falsehood, it finds itself obliged to tell a dozen others to keep up appearances.

This is what the *Tribune* said on Wednesday:

"It is certain that no indictment was determined upon against Mayor HALL on Monday, and very probable that none was found yesterday."

Yesterday the *Tribune* gave the following version of the affair:

"There was continued excitement in the City Hall, yesterday, over the reiteration of the statement of Mayor HALL's indictment. *It is only necessary to say that no such conclusion has yet been reached by the Grand Jury.*"

Now, everbody in the City, who knows anything at all on the subject, is perfectly well aware that indictments against both HALL and SANDS were found last Monday. The *Tribune* knows it, too, only its four columns of Corporation advertisements yesterday were given to it for the express purpose of encouraging it in its game of shielding the Tammany rogues so far as it can. It is preparing, however, to admit the indictment of HALL—as witness the following paragraph:

"Today the jury will meet again for final action concerning an important indictment already erroneously reported to have been concluded upon. There is very little doubt that this indictment will be found, and that the arrest will follow on Monday next, but the jury had not yet voted upon it on Monday last as published."

So that this morning the *Tribune* will probably announce that the indictment was "found yesterday"—which will be another sample of what HORACE GREELEY very properly calls "willful and deliberate lying."

Yesterday the Grand Jury met, and an effort was made to get it to reconsider its indictment of HALL and SANDS, but it failed. There is not likely to be any change made in its decision.

Mayor's Hall's Indictment—Yesterday's Session of the Grand Jury—A Joint Indictment of Hall, Tweed, Connolly and Sweeny Rumored.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions resumed their deliberations yesterday. The Municipal frauds were the main topic of discussion, though some minor matters received consideration. Mayor HALL's indictment, agreed upon by the Jury on Monday last, was again brought to the attention of the Jury, and strong efforts were made to have it reconsidered. The result is stated above. The indictment is for misdemeanor. It is found under an old statute for criminal neglect in office, based upon evidence furnished to the Jury, that while Mayor of the City he (HALL) did criminally neglect his duty in signing away thousands of dollars of the people's money on fraudulent claims for furniture, &c., supplied to the County Court-house, and that as Mayor of the City he was a responsible custodian of the City Treasury, and therefore amenable to the law under the statute. Several members of the Ring, who have not received as much public exposure as the principals, it is understood, will be indicted before Feb. 17, the date to which the last extension by Judge BEDFORD limits the Jury's sitting.

As has been published, a large number of minor criminal cases have accumulated, and are still accumulating, and the Grand Jury have consented to take action on forty or fifty of them submitted by Mr. FELLOWES. This gentleman expresses himself in strong language upon what he characterizes as a partial suspension of business in the General Sessions Court, and believes that Recorder HACKETT should impanel his own Jury, hold Court in another room, and try some of the persons who are now lying in jail. The law, he says, permits two branches of the General Sessions to be held at the same time. Judge BEDFORD denies that he wished the Grand Jury to reconsider the propriety of any action taken by them, and it is also denied that District-Attorney GARVIN and the Grand Jury, as it has been industriously reported, are trying to effect a compromise with TWEED, CONNOLLY and others.

A rumor that gained considerable credit yesterday was, that a joint indictment has been found against HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, for conspiracy to defraud the City, at the request of Attorney-General BARLOW.

The finding of a joint indictment, it is said, is because the law forbids the quashing of a presentment against any one person who is jointly indicted with others; the whole indictment must be either sustained or quashed in its entirety. The indictments of TWEED and CONNOLLY were agreed upon with little difficulty. The division of sentiment in the Grand Jury has been in the cases of HALL and SWEENY.

The four men were members of the Board of Apportionment, and, as has been proved to the satisfaction of the Jury in several instances in the cases of TWEED and CONNOLLY, the Board signed away millions of fraudulent claims brought against the City, and TWEED and CONNOLLY's guilt was plainly apparent. SWEENY and HALL must have been also guilty in a greater or less measure, the whole Board of Apportionment being required to act on all of the fraudulent bills audited and paid out of the City Treasury. Thus was it argued in legal circles yesterday, that a joint indictment would bring each of the four leaders of the Ring to punishment, and that any difficulties that at present stood in the way of bringing a true bill that would stand in Court, would be obviated. The opinion of Recorder HACKETT and Mr. FELLOWES as to the constitutionality of the Grand Jury's present indictments, under the special act of the Legislature, is not shared by some of the most eminent lights of the Bar. A rumor that the Grand Jury would ask for its discharge this week, could not be traced to any authentic source.

Baulch and Hagerty—Their Case Removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge BARNARD has again come to the rescue of the Ring thieves. Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for BAULCH and HAGERTY, the alleged voucher thieves, applied to Judge BARNARD to transfer their case from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The motion was granted.

Ingersoll's Movements—William Hennessy Cook's Forgery—The Compromise Proposition.

Mr. INGERSOLL having failed to redeem his word and present himself to the Sheriff yesterday, it was taken for granted that he had at last determined not to surrender himself. In the Sheriff's office this failure is set down to the credit of the newspapers, which, by publishing the finding of the indictments, frightened INGERSOLL away, and so defeated justice. The truth is, that since the order of arrest was first issued, and the first attempt to arrest INGERSOLL was made, that gentleman has been promptly advised of every movement made by the Reformers. This is attested by the comings and goings of the erratic manufacturer. When an order of arrest expired INGERSOLL returned to New-York, as on the day of election when he voted in his district without restriction, and fled a few days afterward when the order for this arrest was renewed. When the Deputy-Sheriffs had well nigh become disgusted with their search, and gave up all hope of arresting the fugitive, INGERSOLL was informed, and again visited New-York. Then he found the official vigilance was not as lax as he had been induced to believe, the furniture factory on Lexington-avenue was called into requisition as a hiding place. When the second order of arrest expired, INGERSOLL lounged about at his leisure one day in New-Jersey, and the next in New-York. That he was accurately informed of the indictment found on last Saturday and of all the official movements since, his journeyings prove. There seems to be little hope now that he will allow himself to be captured. His friends believe that an order of arrest in the civil suits requiring him to give a $1,000,000 bail has been issued and is now in the hands of CHARLES O'CONOR. This is undoubtedly the explanation of his absence.

Since his indictment became known, WILLIAM HENNESSY COOK's transactions are being canvassed very freely, and it seems clear that his misdeeds are of a sufficiently grave character to secure his permanent absence from the country. It is said on good authority that the charge of forgery made against him, and for which he has been indicted, was clearly proven. COOK presented a check for $48,000 at a prominent bank and the money was paid, but the paying-teller was so much surprised at the unusually large amount that he took the precaution of marking COOK's name on the back of the check. It was afterward found that the amount had been altered from $480 to $48,000.

COOK's career embraces more corrupt practices than that of any young man of equal notoriety in this City. Commencing as a repeater, he was finally made a captain and general organizer of these adepts in the art of voting early and often, and he soon became a power in the Tammany Ring, and was enabled to secure favors to his colleagues [illegible] but few could obtain. During the [illegible] as paymaster in the army [illegible] drawn to a great [illegible], and when the Young Democracy [illegible] opened he was instrumental in obtaining for TWEED the [illegible] [illegible] who protected that worthy from [illegible] and O'BRIEN. His reward for this was a share of the "policy business," a rank and rascally swindle. During his whole career he has been an intimate friend of Superintendent KELSO and Judge DOWLING.

TWEED arrived at his office, yesterday, at an unusually early hour, and, after transacting some business with a few tradesmen, and granting interviews to two or three ex-sinecure-holders, he attended the Wood investigation at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was soon placed on the stand, and, immediately after he had finished giving his evidence, returned to his office, where he was visited by several of his remaining followers and friends. The excitement around the City Hall has somewhat subsided, but the statement to the effect that TWEED and CONNOLLY are trying to effect a compromise, gains ground hourly, although the Ex-Sachem of Tammany refuses to state anything about it. It is, however, well known that the "Boss" meets PETER B. SWEENY by appointment daily, and that at that meeting CONNOLLY is represented, and their intrigues for the future are discussed.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Appeal of the Representative Reform Association of London to the Personal Representation Society, New-York—An Interesting Letter.

At a time which appears to be opportune for the initiation of great changes in the municipal institutions of New-York and London, we address you with the assurance of our sympathy in your struggle, feeling confident in your fellow-feeling with us in ours. The object for which we are associated, that of perfecting representative institutions, has not only no party aspect, but it is far wider than any merely national object can be. It is the common want and aspiration of every free people; and its progress and attainment promise more than anything else to hasten the time to which your President has pointed, "when the millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the sword, shall be restored to pursuits of industry." A paper recently communicated by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Gen. SCHENCK, at the request of the Department of State at Washington, shows that the Press of nearly every nation, possessing representative government, teems with appeals for a constitution, in which the wisdom, knowledge and judgment—not of majorities only, but of every one of its members—may find its chosen expression. The last, and not the least, grateful tidings of progress which have reached us, tell of a powerful movement in this direction in Athens—the ancient seat and home of democracy.

It is in your country, and in ours, which have been ripening for ages in the atmosphere of public freedom, that its earlier and more perfect fruits may be expected, and are, in fact, found. We need not refer to the bill reported by a committee of your Senate, in 1869, to amend the representation of the people in Congress—to the new Constitution of the State of Illinois—or to the principle which has been adopted in the election of our Educational Boards, as evidence of the advances which have been made simultaneously in both countries toward the establishment of better modes of election. Your countrymen have taken the lead in practical improvement. Early in this year the most complete method of popular election yet devised was thoroughly tested by experiment, in the nomination of the Board of Overseers of the Harvard University, the results of which, set out in the proceedings of the American Social Science Association, are before you.

At this time there appears to be a pressing need of political action in framing municipal institutions for the two greatest cities of the English-speaking race. London and New-York require each a local Government, that may be safely trusted to deal with subjects affecting largely the moral and material welfare of the vast multitudes of their inhabitants. In New-York you have made great efforts to purify the administration of the internal affairs of the City. In this country committees and commissions have from time to time been appointed, and have reported on the necessity of great changes, but without any further practical result. We have numerous Boards of Vestries, none of which possess sufficient authority or influence to attract as candidates those whose aid would be most valuable in the business of local Government. Moreover, in the formation of these bodies, as well as in the exercise of their powers, special classes and interests are able to acquire an inordinate weight, wholly disproportioned to their numbers, and prejudicial to the general well-being.

We invite your co-operation with us in promoting the establishment in both cities of municipal Governments, in which every citizen of intelligence, probity and public spirit may be sure that it depends on himself and others of like character and views, whether they shall be represented by persons to whom their important duties may be confided; and that no arrangements for organizing party majorities shall be able to deprive them of this right. We lay before you the heads of a plan, which has been submitted to a committee of our House of Commons, for the government of London, and desire to consult with you on any modification of which it is susceptible, to adapt it to the circumstances of either city. We look forward to the great moral support which our common efforts may derive, from bringing together the gathered experience of populous communities in the old and in the new country, to frame and perfect a method of selecting governing bodies which shall, as far as possible, be free from sinister influences, and become hereafter models for the other great cities of the world. The free communication of ideas between our two Societies will be a source of mutual strength, and a preservative from error, in the work of reformation.

The undersigned have been appointed by the Representative Reform Association of London to present you with this address, and to form, with any whom you may select, an international committee for electoral reform in our municipalities.

Signed J. S. Mill, Thomas Hughes, John Westlake, Thomas Hare, W. Morrison, Thomas Mottershead, Archibald E. Dobbs, H. R. Droop, Hodgson Pratt.

To SIMON STERNE, Esq., New-York.

Dangerous Gases in Bedrooms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two communications recently printed in the TIMES, indicate how commonly and confidently the conviction is held that the sewer-gases cannot enter a room through the trap usually placed below a sink, wash-basin, or water-closet. The theory of the writers is, that the gases cannot pass the small body of water contained in the trap, which thus serves as a gate. This is a dangerous delusion. Household filth, as it enters the pipes and during the period of its passage beyond the walls of the house, is nearly innocuous, but the mass of filth lying and slowly moving in the street-sewer is in a state of active putrefaction, and constantly disengaging gases, which ascend, bearing infection and seeds of debility and disease, into the house-pipes. The water in the traps or crooks of the pipes checks their constant progress upward and outward, but only long enough to cause a certain accumulation immediately below each trap, when their ascending and expansive force breaks a way through it.

If your correspondents will place their heads closely over the basins "in their sleeping-rooms," they will not, probably, have to wait long before the gate opens and a body of gases hurries in, and this will be made known to them, first, by the sound as of bubbles rising and breaking; and, second, by a perceptible taint of the air which will immediately follow. Sometimes the gurgitation of the passage will be quite loud, and will continue with little interruption for a minute or two, and in these cases the stench is strong. The writer not long since entered a dressing-closet which had been closed during the night, and found the air so tainted as to produce instant nausea. Standing over the basin after the room had been aired, a discharge of gases occurred, their passage through the trap making a noise which could be heard fifteen feet away, and the air was at once pervaded with a strong sickening smell. There was no privy in the closet. That the evil is, as stated in the editorial observations which have called out the communications referred to, a prolific source of debility and disease, there can be no doubt.

O.

Rhode Island Savings Banks—Annual Report of their Condition.

From the Providence Journal, Feb. 5.

The report of the State Auditor, Mr. SPENCER, of the condition of the savings institutions and State banks in this State, show that the thirty-three savings institutions in the State held, on the 6th of December last, deposits to the amount of $36,289,703 11, with profits and other property, making an aggregate of $37,840,208 88. The number of depositors is 79,676—more than one-third as many as the whole population of the State—and the average amount of each deposit is $455 46. Notwithstanding the disasters of the last year, in various sections of the land, which have affected us in various ways, the thriving condition of our people is indicated by the fact that the savings banks deposits have increased more than five and a half millions during the year. The average rate of the last dividend was seven per cent. The amount loaned on mortgage of real estate is a little less than one-half the deposits, being $17,365,489 86. Of this the very moderate amount of $1,605,598 is placed outside this State. One-quarter of all the deposits is loaned on personal security or collaterals of personal property. This proportion, perhaps too large in the general aggregate, may be found to be unduly increased in some instances, and, in the light of recent experiences with such loans in New-York, the Assembly may find it expedient to inquire if a revision of the law in this regard would not be desirable.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

MEMORIALS.

Memorials of the merchants of Wisconsin and Chicago complaining of the hardships arising under the administration of the Revenue laws, asking that the evils of seizures be promptly corrected, were presented by Messrs. CARPENTER, TRUMBULL and ANTHONY. Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that the memorials embraced appointments to and removals from office, and the methods of proceeding generally against persons charged with violation of the Revenue laws. Mr. EDMUNDS said if the Government desired to protect honest importers, it must try to detect dishonest ones; and to do this successfully it must make seizures. Mr. HAMLIN took the same view.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably the House bill for the relief of ALEXANDER SMITH and HALCYON SKINNER, of New-York, which was passed. Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amending the Patent and Copy Right law of July 8, 1870, by striking from section 33 the words "and also if he be living in case of an application for reissue," and substituting for the word "person," in the seventy-first section, the words "citizens of the United States." Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported Mr. RAMSEY's bill to establish the Territory of Ojibway, with an amendment changing the name of the proposed Territory to Pembina. It is to consist of that portion of Dakota lying north of the forty-sixth parallel. Mr. SUMNER reported favorably the bill to establish a semi-monthly mail service on the Chinese route, and double the subsidy. Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem three millions per month of the three per cent. certificates. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. SUMNER relating to the issue of bonds by the authorities of the District of Columbia, and to prevent the increase of the debt of the District. Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to amend the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois, which was passed. Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the Chicago Relief bill, but did not press it.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up, and Mr. FERRY opposed Mr. SUMNER's pending amendment. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill, so far as it was designed to guard against a denial of the rights by inns or common carriers, instead of abolishing discriminations on account of color, would really set up one, because if a colored man should be denied accommodation by inn-keepers or common carriers, he could have the offenders tried in a Federal Court and fined and imprisoned; while if the same wrong were done to a white man, even with malice, he would have no redress except by a civil suit in a State Court. The bill proposed also to control and regulate public schools. If the Federal Government could interfere in their regulation in the States, this law would follow into the grave. The principle of the bill most objectionable was that by the adoption of the three most recent Constitutional amendments our old system of Government has been subverted. If these three amendments to the Constitution meant all that Mr. SUMNER and the supporters of this bill argued for, then God help us, for the foundations of civil liberty were stricken away from under us, and our fall was only a question of time. Mr. KELLY argued against the Sumner amendment as unnecessary. Mr. SUMNER withdrew his consent, given yesterday, to the striking out of the seventh section, repealing or annulling all laws discriminating against any person on the ground of color. The pending motion to strike out this section was lost. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out all reference to churches. Mr. TRUMBULL said he was in favor of amnesty, and against all amendments designed, like this one, to defeat the pending Amnesty bill. Mr. SUMNER said he would not consent to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment. This Supplementary Civil Rights bill was simply a proposition to apply to all incorporated associations the great principles of our Government, and he thought it as necessary that it should apply to churches as to other corporations. Mr. THURMAN would vote against all amendments. Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for the amendment with the hope that it would be strengthened by leaving out churches. Mr. WILSON would vote for this amendment for the same reason, to strengthen the Civil Rights bill. Mr. TRUMBULL reminded Mr. WILSON that he had promised to vote against all amendments to the Amnesty bill. Mr. WILSON replied that the promise was made before Christmas, when the friends of amnesty hoped to get it passed before the holiday recess. Mr. HAMLIN said he would vote for the amendment for the purpose of strengthening parts of the Sumner bill. Mr. ANTHONY would never vote for a law to punish any church for closing its doors against any person for any reason good or bad. Mr. CARPENTER said if this amendment prevailed he would move another to strike out the fourth section, enforcing the right of colored men to sit as jurors. Mr. MORTON denounced laws excluding men from the jury-box as the worst kind of class legislation. Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out all relating to schools, and argued that the reason for omitting churches and cemeteries from the bill applied with equal force to schools. Mr. SPRAGUE addressed the Senate briefly in favor of general amnesty. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment was then adopted. Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the fourth section in relation to jurors. Lost. Mr. COLE moved to substitute "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section. Mr. TRUMBULL supposed Mr. COLE's object to be the exclusion of Chinamen from the provisions of the bill. He charged that the opponents of amnesty were voting for these amendments for the purpose of defeating the Amnesty bill. Mr. MORTON's motion to adjourn was carried, and at 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Elections reported on the Pennsylvania contested election case that Mr. CESSNA is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. B. F. MEYERS, the sitting member, is. Ordered to be printed.

REFUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate bill for the refunding of the two and a half per cent. dividend tax of banks, trust companies, insurance, railroad and canal companies for the last five months of 1870, on the ground that they had paid five per cent. for the first seven months of 1870, was laid on the table on account of the constitutional question involved in the Senate's originating such a measure, and an original bill to the same effect was introduced by Mr. DAWES, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ARTISTS.

Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of FRANK LESLIE, showing a tariff discrimination of fifteen per cent. against artists, engravers and printers on sized paper, and alleging it to be unjust to American art, authorship and literature.

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Educational bill, the question being on recognizing the vote of yesterday, whereby Mr. BURCHARD's substitute was rejected. It was laid on the table. All the other pending substitutes were also rejected, and the bill as amended passed—yeas 115, nays 98—sixteen Republicans voting against the bill, five Democrats for the bill. The following is the text of the bill as passed:

A BILL to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

Be it enacted, That the net proceeds of the public lands are hereby forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be held to limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain or interfere with granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors of our late war; and provided further, that this act shall not have any effect to repeal, impair or suspend any law now authorizing the preemption of public land or the entry of public lands for homesteads; nor as limiting in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homestead upon such lands.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an account to be taken upon the close of each fiscal year, and ascertain the total receipts for the sale or other disposition of the public lands of the United States, including all fees received at the general and district land offices during such year, and the amount of expenditures incurred or occasioned by the survey, sale, location, entry, or other disposition of such lands, including appropriations for the expenses of the said offices for said years, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of the net cash proceeds from the sale, entry, location, or other disposition of such lands as aforesaid after deducting such expenses and expenditures.

SEC. 3. That upon the receipt of such certificates the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one-half of the amount so certified to be invested in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which said amount so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund in the Treasury of the United States, to be known as the "National Educational Fund," and the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the 31st day of July of each year shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education the amount so paid into the Treasury to the credit of said Educational Fund, the amount of said Educational Fund, and the amount of interest due thereon at the close of the year last preceding such certificate.

SEC. 4. That upon the receipt of the certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by section 3 of this act, the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall proceed to apportion to the several States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, upon the basis of the population of said States and Territories, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, one-half the net proceeds of the public lands for the previous year, together with the whole amount of the income of the said educational fund so certified, such apportionment to be according to the last preceding general census of the United States; provided, however, that for the first ten years the distribution of the said fund to and among the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, shall be made according to the ratio of the illiteracy of their respective populations as shown from time to time by the last preceding published census of the United States.

SEC. 5. That each of the States and Territories and said District shall be entitled to receive its share of the first distribution under such apportionment, which shall, before the 1st day of January, 1873, or within two months of the first meeting of its Legislature thereafter, have by its Legislature engaged that it will provide by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of six and sixteen years, and will apply all moneys which it shall receive under this act in accordance with its conditions.

SEC. 6. That a sum not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount received from the United States by any State or Territory, or by the District of Columbia, the first year of such receipt by it, and not exceeding the amount of ten per centum in any year thereafter, may be applied at the discretion of the Legislature thereof to the maintenance of one or more schools for the instruction of common schools, said sum, after the first year, to be appropriated wholly to the payment of teachers of such schools.

SEC. 7. That each State and Territory and said District shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first, which shall have complied with the following conditions: First, that it shall have made the provision for the education of its children required in the fifth section of this act; second, that it shall have applied all moneys by it previously received under this act in accordance therewith; third, that it shall through the proper officer thereof for the year ending the 30th day of June last, pending such apportionment, make a full report of the number of schools free to all the children thereof; the number of teachers employed, the number of school-houses owned and the number of school-houses hired; the total number of children taught during the year, the actual daily attendance, and the actual number of months of the year the schools shall have been maintained in each of the several school districts, or divisions, of the said State, Territory or District; and the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of maintaining a system of free schools.

SEC. 8. That on or before the 1st day of September in each year, the Commissioner of Education shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, as to each State, Territory or District, whether it is entitled to receive its share of the apportionment under this act, and the amount of such share which shall thereupon be entitled to receive the same. If the Commissioner shall withhold a certificate from either, its share of said apportionment shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next session of Congress, in order that it may, if it see fit, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Commissioner; if Congress shall not, at its next session, direct such share to be paid, it shall be added to the General Educational Fund; provided that no moneys belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld from any State or Territory for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white children and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools.

SEC. 9. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction of each State and Territory or said District, or such other officer as shall by the laws of such State, Territory or District be required so to do, shall immediately upon the receipt of the certificate provided in section 4, proceed to apportion the amount so certified to his State, Territory or District to the several school districts therein, which have maintained for at least three months during the preceding year one or more free public schools for all the children of such school district between the ages of six and sixteen years, which apportionment shall be upon the basis of the population of such district, or of the number of children of school age therein, or of the attendance upon said schools during the year preceding as may be by law determined by such State, Territory or District, and the amount so apportioned shall be solely applied in the payment of teachers' wages.

SEC. 10. That the amount apportioned to the school districts of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, and certified as herein provided, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Commissioner of Education, countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States to the State, Territorial or District Treasury, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State.

SEC. 11. That in case any State or Territory shall misapply or allow to be misapplied, or in any manner be appropriated or used other than for the purposes herein required, the funds, or any part thereof, received under the provisions of this act, or shall fail to comply with the conditions herein prescribed, or to report as herein provided, through its proper officers, the disposition thereof, such State or Territory shall forfeit its right to any subsequent apportionment, by virtue hereof, until the full amount so misapplied, lost, or misappropriated shall have been replaced by such State or Territory and applied as herein required; and until such report shall have been made, all apportionments so forfeited and withheld shall be added to and become part of the principal of the educational fund hereby created, and the officer or officers, person or persons, so misapplying, misappropriating, squandering, or embezzling such funds, or knowingly consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine in double the amount so misapplied, misappropriated, squandered, or embezzled, or by imprisonment of not less than one nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the decision of the Court; provided that the conditions herein prescribed may be subject to such modifications or additions as Congress may hereafter deem necessary for the better accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 12. That the Circuit Court of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and shall have power and authority by proper writ to compel the performance of the duties herein required by any officer herein mentioned, and to restrain any undue or improper performance of such duties.

SEC. 13. That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission into the Union five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within their respective limits.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The new drawing for seats took place, leaving as many members dissatisfied as there were before. The House, at 2:40 P. M., adjourned.

Pigeon-Shooting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of pigeon-shooting has certainly received a full share of attention, but in all that is written and said about it there is much which tends to mislead the uninitiated and to produce ill-feeling. What use is there either in calling Mr. BERGH names, or in denouncing all who take part in pigeon-matches? Mr. BERGH is doing and has done immense service, and deserves not only great credit, but sincere gratitude, for his energy and promptness, while the parties who shoot pigeons are not the cruel, wanton knaves they are represented to be. True sportsmen are always humane, and, taken as a class, I venture to say that no one can find more liberal-minded men.

If it can be proved that shooting pigeons from traps is more cruel than shooting them in the field, I think many will be ready to give up pigeon-matches who are now most actively interested in them. There are some who consider all kinds of hunting both cruel and wrong; I need hardly say that I do not write to such. The principal charge made by Mr. BERGH and others against this sport is its cruelty, and whenever such a charge is made against any sport, large numbers of those who have not, perhaps, given much attention to the matter allow themselves to adopt the opinions of others through their aversion to what is cruel.

My ground is that Mr. BERGH is mistaken, and the public are misinformed. Pigeons, which are to be shot at matches, must be healthy, strong birds, and therefore are well fed and cared for. They are not "jammed into baskets," but are transported in roomy crates or hampers. They do not "crawl out of the traps, weary and crushed," but come out bright and fresh. All this sort of talk is merely intended to create sympathy. As the bird flies it is shot at, and if not killed outright, it does not suffer nearly so much as pigeons which are wounded over a buck-wheat field and retrieved by a dog, for the reason that every bird is picked up by hand and killed for the table. Now, where is the excessive cruelty in all this? Are not these birds better off than if they were half fed and killed to be sold by the dozen in the markets, where number tells better than condition? It has been my good fortune to meet a good many sportsmen, and to do considerable shooting and fishing, but I never shot a pigeon-match, and cannot be accused of prejudice in this matter. It only seems to me that pigeon-shooting in general is being treated in a narrow-minded manner, and if I can succeed in placing it in a fairer light, my object will be accomplished.

L. E.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

Mr. Miller and the Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the examination of Vice-President McCURDY, he testifies that for the examination of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Superintendent MILLER was paid $2,500, and that the trustees thought this compensation too small, and desired the Superintendent to revise it.

It occurred to me to ask how it is that officers and trustees set to watch the funds sacred to the use of the widow and orphan, are so free in the use and disposition thereof. If Mr. McCURDY had been called on to pay a bill of that amount from his private funds, would he have requested its increase? and if not, what right has he or any other party to use the money I, in common with others, devote to protection of wife and children when I can no longer care for them?

In connection with this, I desire to call the attention of the public to the enormous expenses attending life insurance, and to ask if there is no way in which we can get the explanation thereof. It would be interesting reading to the policy-holders of the Mutual if they could peruse a copy of the pay-roll of that Company. I use the name of the Mutual, as in my belief the best managed and strongest company of the many seeking the patronage of the public—and if abuses have crept in there and the pay of officers, agents and all other expenses are loose and extravagant, is it not time that those who wish to provide for their families after their death, should demand of all who profess for a consideration to do this business, a clear account of the disposition of their money?

A POLICY-HOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

Neal Dow's Opinion of Tobacco.

Hon. NEAL DOW, of Maine-Liquor-Law celebrity, has recently addressed the following letter to a citizen of Vermont:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th arrived safely. I have no doubt whatever that the use of tobacco has a strong tendency to induce a habit of using strong drinks—and many reformed smokers have assured me that it is so. Besides that, the use of tobacco is a very great evil, both social and national, and I do not understand how a Christian can consistently support such a pernicious habit by his example.

There would be no great difficulty in ridding the world of this shameful practice and of intemperance, if only Christian men and women were true to their duty and their vows. Until then, dear Sir, you and others must work on, in the firm trust that at some day the seed which you sow among many discouragements shall spring up and bear fruit abundantly, under the blessings of a most gracious Providence. Truly yours,

NEAL DOW.

ILLINOIS.

Justice Overtaking the Chicago Municipal Knaves—Senator Trumbull and his Friends—Legislative Matters—The Latest Temperance Law—An Incident in the "Relief" Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

The process of cleansing our municipal Augean stable goes on rather slowly, but with quite satisfactory results. Three out of the four of the indicted Aldermen who have had their trial, have been convicted, and have entered upon the expiation of their sentences, which were six months in the county jail and one hundred dollars fine. Justice, therefore, as dispensed by the Courts, has overtaken our corruptionists sooner than it has yours of New-York. It is discouraging and humiliating to read the developments of bribery and corruption which exist in these latter days in all departments of public life. It is enough to make one despair of the Republic; for when the virtue of our people is gone, its foundation is destroyed. The evidences of decadence always begin to show themselves in the venality and corruption of public servants. Such is the record of the past which history brings down to us, and there is every reason to fear that we have entered upon the downward road. The transactions of the last five years, in connection with various State and Municipal Governments, are sickening; and that the same gangrene has fastened itself upon the Judiciary is still more deplorable. What can be done to restore the public virtue to something like a decent standard is a tremendous question, and one which the American people have got to meet and dispose of at an early day, or the evil will get beyond remedy. No patriot can look into the future with the present before him without great fear and apprehension.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS OPPONENTS.

Political matters begin to grow slightly interesting. The opposition to Gen. GRANT, though both covert and outspoken, as in the case of the Chicago *Tribune*, does not appear to make any headway among the people. They are satisfied with his Administration, if the witless politicians are not, and I do not, from present indications, expect to find enough for a corporal's guard voting against him in the National Convention. The movement to put Mr. TRUMBULL forward as an independent candidate does not appear to meet with much favor in Illinois. Even his friends and admirers—among whom I wish to be counted—do not regard it as the right thing to be done, and will pretty generally oppose it. I suppose—yea, I know—that there are a great many people favorable to the one-term principle, but this will not affect their views regarding the advisability of the renomination of Gen. GRANT.

MR. SNAPP.

I was down in Will County the other day, and I found the Republicans I met heartily ashamed of their Representative in the House, and humiliated at the exhibition he made of himself on the Civil Service question. Although Mr. SNAPP succeeded BURTON C. COOK, I hardly think he will be equal to the feat of succeeding himself. There are many able and accomplished men in the district who would do their constituents honor; but the general sentiment is that Mr. S. is not one of them, and although five will be added to our representation in Congress, I don't think he will be seen in Washington next Winter.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature is working away, making progress very slowly upon important measures. There are so many new and mediocre men in the enlarged House that they clog business, and delay the passage of laws which the public interest demands should become operative at the earliest possible moment. The General Tax bill has been dragging its slow length along from the earliest days of the session. The attempt to tax what people owe has been persistently insisted upon; that is, if I buy a horse for two hundred dollars and give my note for the amount, it is proposed to tax me for the horse, and the holder for the note, with the same process if I purchase a farm or any other kind of property—which, in such cases, is of course taxed double. The principle does not strike tax-payers as being exactly based upon equity.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The new Temperance law which has been passed and signed by the Governor, appears to be creating quite an interest with all classes. The liquor-sellers are excited on account of its stringent provisions; while all the better part of community extend to it a hearty approval. Public meetings are being held throughout the State by both parties to the question, and it is expected that, when, on the 1st of July, it comes into practical operation, the excitement of its opponents will be raised to white-heat. The initiatory section of the law requiring a heavy bond to meet all possible damages that may come of their business, is a "stunner" with large numbers. Men don't like very well to go on bonds which create a liability for all the injury that other men crazed by strong drink may do. The friends of the law are to have a grand demonstration on WASHINGTON's birthday, to give public expression to the general sentiment on the questions involved in it.

RELIEF AS A SPECULATION.

The relief work still goes on with an abundance of means. It is, however, being gradually reduced in extent, as nearly everybody is supplied with stoves, furniture, bedding, &c. A considerable number of the distributing force were discharged last evening, as their services were no longer required. We have read much in the daily papers of the great care and diligence used in the management of the relief. A case came to light a few days since which is rather a severe commentary upon this management. A widow, who kept a boarding-house on Wabash-avenue previous to the fire, was ascertained to have gone into the relief business by the wholesale. I was told, yesterday, by one of the relief society men that the whole amount of her acquisitions from the various depots of distribution were worth not less than seventeen thousand dollars—including what she obtained from the masons. She operated under different names, and being a lady of prepossessing appearance, managed always to get the best. She had quite a number of places of deposit—one at Norwood, and one in another suburban village, besides several in the city. In one place were found seven stoves, and in another an immense number of the best blankets. The Society made a raid upon some of her supplies and recaptured them, and she has had the audacity to sue three or four for trespass, laying her damages at twenty thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that this is not a specimen of the way in which the world's bounty has been dispensed; but the possibility of its being done on so large a scale, even once, does not reflect the highest credit upon the management of the relief fund.

REBUILDING CHICAGO.

The work of reconstruction is still going forward, and makes quite rapid progress, notwithstanding it is occasionally interrupted by the severity of the weather. It is really astonishing to see what has been accomplished since the great distruction. Large and extensive brick sores—some with stone fronts—four and five stories in height, are already occupied, and others are approaching completion. The number which will be completed by the 1st of July will accommodate a large portion of the heavy business of the city.

INSURANCE.

The dividends from the suspended insurance companies abroad are turning out much better than was anticipated. The percentage with many is quite respectable—some reaching as high as sixty-five cents on the dollar. Our local companies are not doing nearly as well, not, in the opinion of many, as well as they might and ought.

TRADE.

General business is exceedingly dull in nearly every department. Hog packing is yet, however, quite brisk, and the number cut up in the West promises to be about twenty-five per cent. in excess of last year. Money is easy and currency plenty.

A Lively Gold Market.

There was some excitement in the gold market yesterday. A great deal of the precious commodity changed hands. The fluctuations, though frequent, were slight. Gold opened at 110⅜ and closed at 110¾. The lowest figure was 110⅝, and the highest 110⅞. The bull clique have seized upon pretext of complications with England to elevate the premium all they can, but thus far it has not advanced much. The feeling generally among the brokers and speculators is, that nothing very serious is likely to result from the present excitement about the Treaty.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 9: Nos. 40, 34, 121, 122, 126, 126, 127, 128.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Bliss et al. for the sale of land, &c.; motion denied without prejudice to an application for a rehearing to the Justice who confirmed the report and granted.

Rice, &c., *vs.* Hollister et al.; upon the payment of the principal and interest due Hollister, the shares should be properly transferred to some disinterested person as custodian *pendente lite*, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff, or of Wilson, or of the plaintiff, and to be disposed of only by final decree in this action. If the parties cannot agree upon a proper receiver, I will appoint Philo T. Ruggles, Esq.

Kine *vs.* Tarrell; motion granted, &c.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Swords *vs.* Edgar, &c.; case settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the petition of Cornelia Lefferts Stebbins, an infant, &c.; order granted and bond approved.

By Judge Barnard.

Meyer et al. *vs.* Amidon; motion granted.

Dey et al. *vs.* Dey et al.; allowance given to Receiver of $250.

John B. Glenn et al. *vs.* Chester Thornton et al.; reference ordered to hear and determine.

Caywood vs. Wilson et al.; motion granted and reference ordered to sell.

By Judge Barrett.

Samuel Barron *vs.* David P. Conyngham; motion for injunction and receiver denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Altmeyer et al. *vs.* Bolton et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hazard et al *vs.* McHenry; motion for injunction granted upon plaintiff upon stipulating to refer this action to the same referee before whom the actions at law are pending, and further stipulating that all the testimony which has been taken thus far in such actions at law, may be read in evidence upon the trial of this action, with the same effect as if taken thereon.

Mooran et al. *vs.* Blake; injunction dissolved as to all the notes, except the one last falling due. (See memoranda.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Judge Monell.

Darrow *vs.* Doty; motion denied with $10 costs.

Gormley *vs.* Brandon; order of arrest vacated. (See memorandum on papers.)

Bartlett *vs.* Bradley; order granted.

The American Corrugated Iron Company *vs.* Eisner; order granted.

William C. Edgerton *vs.* The Fulton National Bank; judgment for plaintiff. Opinion with Special Term Clerk; findings to be submitted.

Miller *vs.* Welsh, Harker *vs.* Park, Braundehl *vs.* Conklin, Horatio *vs.* Armstrong, Lidier *vs.* Hawes, Holt *vs.* Will, Dougherty *vs.* Dixon, Sturbell *vs.* Sturbell; motions granted.

Roeko *vs.* Meinir; motion denied.

By Judge Barbour.

Circle *vs.* Circle; plaintiff's counsel will submit the proposed judgment to the Court.

Allen *vs.* Allen; motion for judgment denied. An order will be drawn up directing the case to be sent back to the referee for further proof, and submitted to the Court.

Cornan *vs.* Mittuacht; case settled as amended.

Gray *vs.* Sterling Fire Insurance Company; order signed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 99 and 100.—*Wilmington and Welden Railroad Company* vs. *Reid, Sheriff; and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company* vs. *Same.*—Error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—The proceedings in these cases were by replevin, to obtain possession of engines seized by the Sheriff in payment of certain taxes assessed upon the franchise and rolling stock of the Companies. The Companies relied in the Court below upon their charters, which, it was claimed, exempt them from State taxation. The Court held the tax valid, and it is here argued that the charters of the Companies constitute a contract between the State and the corporations, and it is not competent for the Legislature to pass any act which will impair the obligations of these contracts, without the consent of the roads.

Carlisle & McPherson and B. F. Moore for plaintiffs in error; W. H. Bottle for defendants.

No. 478.—*Stout* vs. *The People of the Territory of Utah.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Utah.—The following is the announcement made by the Chief-Justice in this cause, in reference to the proceedings below, in full: Four of the Judges are of opinion that on habeas corpus, if the commitment be shown to be on an indictment, regular in form, and for a crime of which the Court has jurisdiction, the Judge cannot discharge for matters behind the indictment, such as irregularities in the summon of Grand Jury, &c., and therefore, that the judgment ought to be affirmed. The other Judges are of a different opinion, thinking the summons in this case wholly void; and the Court being equally divided on this point, the judgment must necessarily be affirmed.

No. 97.—*Bethel* vs. *Matthews.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was an action on two promissory notes drawn by one Chambliss, of Mississippi, one in January, 1861, payable in November of that year to the order of and indorsed by the firm of Chambliss, Brander & Hubbard, of New-Orleans, and the other in October, 1861, payable six months after to his own order, and indorsed by Chambliss, Brander & Hubbard, in liquidation, and by Brander, Chambliss & Co., a new firm, which, as alleged, was to assume the notes. Of this firm Matthews became an active partner. The partnership expired by limitation, as alleged, in July, 1872, and it was claimed that Matthews was owner of one-half interest in the partnership, and was bound for the full amount of the two notes. Upon the breaking out of the war Matthews went to New-York, and has since remained there.

On the trial the Court found that the firm of Brander, Chambliss & Co. did not exist as a commercial partnership in New-Orleans, because of the refusal of Brander to approve of certain formalities; that the obligation of Matthews on the notes was destroyed by the war, and that the war, which broke out soon after the formation of the partnership of Brander, Chambliss & Co., dissolved it. It is here insisted that, if the war dissolved the partnership, it had effect only on the future relations of the members of the firm, and their obligations toward each other, but the obligations which had been contracted before the war by the partnership were left undisturbed. Such obligations are still valid and binding.

Miles Taylor, for plaintiff in error; T. J. Durant, for defendant.

No. 98.—*Pugh* vs. *McCormick.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—This was also an action on a promissory note which was not stamped at maturity, but which, upon the application of the holder, was subsequently stamped by the Collector of Internal Revenue. The note was not only protested at maturity, so as to bind Pugh, the indorser, but after maturity he wrote upon it a waiver of that requirement, and his assumption of all legal responsibility. The question was upon these points, and the Court held that although the note was originally issued without a stamp, yet it was nevertheless properly received in evidence, because afterward properly stamped by the revenue officer, and that no stamp was required by law to the waiver on the back of the note made by Pugh, of notice of protest, &c., and his assumption of the legal responsibility. The indorser here maintains that the objection to the introduction of the note in evidence was improperly overruled, because it was not shown that the maker of the note had paid the penalty of $50 imposed by the act of Congress for not stamping at the time the stamps were affixed by the Collector. As to the second objection, which was also overruled, it is said that the waiver was a new contract, separate and distinct from the original; and upon it the proper amount of stamps required by law should have been placed, as much as upon the note itself. This agreement, therefore, was inadmissible in evidence, and should have been excluded. The defendant in error claims that under the act of March 3, 1863, the stamp could have been affixed in Court if the holder had left it until then, the note being made before the 1st of June of that year; and as the drawer's default was served on the indorser (although not by a notary) in due time, the question become simply one of evidence, and could not be regarded as one of contract.

Same counsel as in the foregoing case.

No. 101.—*Gibson et al.* vs. *Warden et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. This is the case of a chattel mortgage involving the question whether such an instrument, executed by one partner in his individual name, but sealed with the seal of the partnership, will bind the firm at law, where the instrument itself shows conclusively that it was intended to be executed in the name and as the act of the partnership; and the testimony proves that all the partners had consented to the execution and delivery of the instrument, and that the signing by the partner in his individual name, instead of that of the partnership, was simply a clerical error on his part; and also the question as to the time and manner of attaching a chattel mortgage, securing one who is under liability for a failing debtor in bankruptcy.

Hoadley and Johnson for appellants; C. F. Perry for appellees.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

FEB. 8.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

AUTHORITY OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS—LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMEN.

Samuel C. Brown vs. *Algernon S. Jarvis et al.*—The defendants, as warehousemen, had custody of sixty hogsheads of tobacco, on which they issued warehouse receipts to certain parties from whom plaintiff got mortgage title. An assessment being made against those two firms and being returned to Collector Bailey for collection, he issued his warrant, seized the property, and shortly after undertook to remove it. The warehousemen gave him no aid whatever in removing it, but put up the chains across their door and padlocked them, so that the door had to be broken down with tools before the tobacco could be removed. The tobacco was subsequently condemned, and now plaintiff claims the proceedings of Bailey were unlawful, and that it was the duty of defendants, as bailees, to use all necessary force to protect the property against unlawful removal. Other points were raised on behalf of defendants, but Judge VAN BRUNT dismissed the case on the ground that where an officer seizes property with an appearance of authority, especially where the act is subsequently approved by the proper authorities, a bailee is not bound to resist to the point of making a riot, and if the goods are removed, can excuse himself under the plea of superior force. The Court gave defendants an extra allowance of $500.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

The United States vs. *a Cask of Pen-knives.*—The goods in this case were imported by Baker & Co., of this City, and condemnation was sought on the ground of undervaluation in the invoice.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The Question of Building Churches on Mortgage.

The New-York and Hudson River Conference held its fourteenth annual session yesterday, at Rev. Dr. BELLOW's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. Dr. BELLOWS presided. The following pastors and delegates answered to their names and gave in their reports:

Rev. Mr. PUTNAM and six delegates, from the Church of the Savior, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. CHADWICK, of Brooklyn, and three delegates; Rev. Mr. CAMP, of the Third Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, was represented by Rev. Mr. SESSION and six delegates; Rev. Mr. NELL, of Staten Island, and three delegates; Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of Montclair, N. J., and four delegates; Rev. Dr. HOLLAND, of Newburg, N. Y., and one delegate; Rev. Mr. FARLEY, (*pro tem.*) Church of Messiah, and six delegates; Rev. Mr. GREEN, of Albany; Rev. Mr. COLEMAN, of Troy, and three delegates; The Church of All Souls, six delegates; Rev. Mr. CATLIN, (*pro tem.*) of Yonkers, and six delegates; Rev. Mr. BUTLER, (*pro tem.*) of Harlem, and ten delegates.

The church reports were entirely satisfactory, with one exception. The Church in Harlem had a mortgage of $5,000 on it, and unless speedy help were given, the mortgage would be foreclosed and the church sold. The total indebtedness is $21,000. The income and expenses for 1872, if clear of debt, will be: Expenses, $1,700; income, $2,200.

Dr. BELLOWS said they must now settle this matter of the Harlem church once for all. It had come up at every Conference for years, and must be decided at last.

A spirited debate ensued in regard to the practice of building churches by the aid of mortgages on the property. Finally a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the trustees of the Harlem church, and the Conference took a recess, after which the Conference Committee presented their report in the form of a resolution, which proposed that the Conference assume the payment of the debt now pressing (about $8,000,) on a basis, by which the Church of All Souls (Dr. BELLOWS') shall pay about $4,000, the Unitarian Association and the churches of the Conference $3,000, and the Harlem church itself $1,000.

Mr. BELLOWS said he should be very glad to get rid of that church. It had been a perpetual trouble to them; but, yet he thought they must save it. He knew they could do it if they tried. It only required that they should sink all minor differences and unite in harmonious action, and Rev. R. N. BELLOWS moved that the report of the Committee on the Harlem Conference be adopted as the sentiment of the Conference.

The question was asked, if in adopting this report the Conference approved the principle of building churches where there is no money to pay for them, which Dr. BELLOWS decided in the negative.

After some further discussion, Rev. R. N. BELLOWS withdrew his resolution, which brought up several delegates to renew it. Rev. Mr. PUTNAM said he had no doubt that, whatever money it was necessary to raise, he and the Church of the Savior would bear their proportion. He should renew the resolution, and the resolution was then put and carried, with but two dissentient votes.

Mrs. LORD (through Mr. PERRY) offered the following resolution, which was adopted, after which the Conference adjourned:

Resolved, That this Conference, while voting to aid the Harlem Church, desire to put on record their disapproval of the unfortunately common practice of building churches and trusting to the future to pay for them.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR opened for the defense in the Jumel ejectment suit, yesterday. The entire sitting of the Court was occupied by his speech. The points brought forward are substantially the same as those offered on the same side in the well-known Champlain Bowen case. It is claimed that nothing was heard till after Mme. JUMEL's death that she ever had a child; that her relatives had no suspicion of such a thing, and that Mme. JUMEL had never said or done anything to lead them to think that there was such a child. She had a sister named MARIA, who was a resident of this City, and a great favorite of hers; this sister was the mother of a child whom Mme. JUMEL adopted; subsequently this adopted daughter married the defendant CHASE, and it was then distinctly understood that Mrs. CHASE should inherit her aunt's property. Of this marriage two children, a boy and girl, were the issue, and their mother dying, Mme. JUMEL announced her intention of leaving her property to them, their father, Mr. CHASE, to hold it in trust till his death. In after years Mme. JUMEL took one of these children with her to France, and there contracted a marriage between her and one PAUL PERRY. It was a stipulation of this contract that the wife should inherit one-half of her grand-mother's estate, the other half going to her brother. In the latter years of her life, it is alleged that Mme. JUMEL became subject to fits of mental aberration, at one time treating her relatives with excessive fondness, at another violently abusing them; she had also strange vagaries of mind on theological subjects, and while in this condition she made a will devising the bulk of her property to religious and charitable institutions. After her death several claimants to her estate sprang into existence, and litigation ensued. The various institutions to which legacies had been bequeathed sold out their claims to Mr. CHASE, convinced that he had the best right to the estate, and he has continued successfully to maintain that right to this day. He holds the property, not for himself, but in trust for his children, and the grand-children of Mme. JUMEL, and he would continue to do so, counsel said.

How a Reveler Got More Than He Wanted—And Might Have Had More at the Same Price.

Capt. PETTY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday, reported to Police Head-quarters that he had arrested one WM. LINDEMANN, who, a few days since, as was alleged, had obtained 100 grain-bags, worth $30, from the agent of the South-side (Long Island) Railroad, by falsely representing that he was in the employ of WM. R. DIXON, truckman, No. 16 Corlears-street, and had been sent for them. When arrested, LINDEMANN was found to be so black that he could scarcely be distinguished from a negro. In explanation of his change of color, he said that while in a drunken sleep, CHARLES GUETTLER, of No. 590 Grand-street, had colored him. The barber being sent for said that LINDEMANN entered his place and saying that he was going to a ball in the character of a negro, wanted to be blackened. In compliance with this demand GUETTLER had rubbed hair-dye upon the face of his customer, until he could be easily mistaken for a negro. For this feat the barber was paid seventy-five cents, and accommodatingly offered to make the transformation last for life for only seventy-five cents more. LINDEMANN declined this kind offer and was contented with the temporary deepening of his hue, which, however, was so well done that it will take three or four weeks for him to regain his natural tinge.

The American Institute—Election of Officers.

The annual election of officers of the American Institute took place yesterday, when the following ticket was elected:

President—F. A. P. Barnard.

Vice-Presidents—Charles P. Daly, Orestes Cleveland, Henry A. Burr.

Recording Secretary—John E. Gavit.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman.

Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock.

Managers—James Knight, George Timpson, Nathan C. Ely, Alex. M. Eagleson, E. S. Dickinson, Charles E. Burd, James H. Sackett, Charles A. Cook, J. Trumbull Smith, Edward Walker, Wm. Collins, C. L. Van Zandt, Wm. Dean, Geo. Randell, Wm. E. Gavit, B. T. Burnham, R. J. Dodge, F. D. Curtis, John Colvill, Nath'l A. Williams, R. H. Thurston, Robert Weir, A. J. Halsey, J. F. Patterson.

The Broadway Concert-Saloons—Dismissal of the Complaints.

The proprietors of the three concert-saloons in Broadway, which were recently visited by the Police, were brought up at Special Sessions yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, charged with keeping disorderly houses. The Police described the character of these dens and the costume worn by the women, but Justice DOWLING said he could not take the nature of the costume into consideration at all. The question to decide was, were the houses disorderly, and no acts of a disorderly character having been proved the complaints were dismissed, but directed Capt. MOUNT to make complaint to the Board of Excise, with a view of having the licenses revoked, on the grounds of having sold liquor to minors.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115	600 West. Un. Tel..... 71¼
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115⅛	100 do...bet. call. 71¼
500 U.S.5-20 C., '64.c.110	400 do.............. 71
50,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65.n.109⅝	500 do.............. 70⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	1600 do.............. 70⅝
new.........b3.110¼	1500 do.............. 70⅜
2,500 U.S.5-20 C., '67.c.111⅛	1600 do.............. 70¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 66¼	500 do.............. 70⅝
10,000 do............ 66⅛	700 do.............. 70
13,000 do............ 66⅜	300 do.............. 69⅞
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66	300 do.............. 69¾
60,000 Va. 6s, con...... 55½	300 do.............. 69⅝
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 16½	200 Pac. Mail..bet. call. 58⅜
500 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax. 13	300 do.............. 58
5,000 do............ 12½	100 do.............. 57⅞
5,000 do............ 12⅝	200 do.............. 57⅞
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new,	500 do.............. 57¾
Jan. and July. 30½	1300 do.............. 57⅝
1,000 N.Y. St. 7s, B'ty	500 do.............. 56⅞
Loan, R..........106½	1300 do.............. 57
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.... 96	400 do.............. 57⅛
3,600 Erie 3d M........ 97	100 Quicksilver Min.. 30½
1,000 Harlem 1st M. .102	400 do...bet. call. 30⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.102⅛	10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctf's. 92⅞
42,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 91½	30 Erie R.............. 30⅝
20,000 Un. Pac. L. G... 81½	100 do.............. 30¾
4,000 do............ 81¾	100 do...bet. call. 30⅝
4,000 do............ 81⅝	1200 do.............. 30½
15,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87⅝	200 Reading R.......c.113⅜
15,000 do............ 87⅝	400 do.............b30.113⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	200 do..............b3.113⅝
St. Louis Div. 90⅝	100 Mich. Cen.......s30.119⅜
8,000 C. & R. I. & Pac.	100 do.............. 119⅜
R. 7s............102¾	200 L. S. & Mich. So.. 90⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. 99	81 do.............. 90⅝
5,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d.101	800 do...bet. call. 90¼
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.104	800 do.............. 90⅜
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st. 99½	1200 do.............. 90
1,000 do............ 99⅝	1200 do.............. 89⅞
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 3d 98	200 Clev. & Pitts. guar. 91⅜
13,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 93	800 Chic. & N. W...... 73⅝
5,000 do............ 92	200 do.............. 73½
6,000 do............ 92½	700 do...bet. call. 73⅜
4,000 do............ 92¾	1600 do.............. 73⅜
26,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st,	800 do.............. 73
Iowa Div. 89½	100 do.............. 73⅛
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94½	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 91⅛
3,000 Del., L. & W. 1st. 105	100 do.............. 91½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 93	100 C. C., Cin. & Ind.. 88⅜
8,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st. 40½	5 do.............. 88⅝
5,000 do............ 41⅛	6 do.............. 88¼
4,000 Tol., Peo. & W.	95 do.............. 88
1st. West. Div. 91¼	600 Chic. & R. I..........111
1,000 Tol., Peo. & W.	100 do...bet. call. 110⅞
1st. East. Div. 92	200 do.............. 110¾
5,000 L. Shore div. bs. 96	300 do.............. 110⅝
15 Ocean Bank........ 30	100 Mil. & St. Paul...... 55⅝
50 Phœnix Bank.......102	100 do...bet. call. 55⅝
45 Nassau Bank.......106	64 Del., L. & W.......103
5 Fourth Nat. Bank.110	200 do.............. 102¾
5 do............109½	180 Chic. & Alton......122⅛
50 Ninth Nat. Bank.107½	200 St. Louis & I. M... 70
100 Spring M. Coal... 65	100 Morris & Essex... 92⅝
1600 Canton Co........ 82	100 Dub. & S. City.... 70
200 Con. Coal of Md.... 36½	100 Col. C. & I. C...... 22⅛
200 do............ 36⅝	100 do.............. 22
100 do.........b30. 36¾	600 Un. Pac..bet. call. 37⅝
200 Quicksilver Pf.... 33	1800 do.............. 37⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 65½	600 do.............. 37¾
50 United States Ex. 64¼	500 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 75¼
5 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 97⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44⅛
400 do...bet. call. 97⅛	300 do.............. 44½
100 do............ 97⅛	1000 do.............. 44¾
400 do............ 97	100 Rens. & Saratoga.103
800 do............ 96⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114¼	100 Con. Coal of Md.... 36¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115	100 do., b. c..s60. 36¾
55,000 do............114⅝	1500 West. U. Tel....... 70⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20C., '62, c.110	300 do..bet. call. 70⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62,	600 do.............. 70⅝
Cal'd b., 2d s. c.112	2500 Pacific Mail.......... 58⅜
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	100 do.............b3. 58⅜
new..........s3.110	1000 do.............. 58¼
500 do....small.109⅝	500 do..bet. call. 58⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111	3000 do.............. 58⅛
135,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅛	1300 do.............. 58
15,000 do..........s3.111⅛	100 Adams Ex.......... 94
20,000 do..........b3.111⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 65½
500 do....small.110½	100 United States Ex.... 63
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.,
2,000 U. S. 6s Cur.....114⅜	bet. call.........b3. 97⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..107⅞	300 do.............c. 97⅜
36,000 do............107⅞	100 Erie R.............. 30⅝
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.,	100 do..bet. call. 30⅝
small..........111⅛	100 Harlem..............115
15,000 do............109⅞	150 Reading.........s18. 112⅞
100,000 do............109⅝	5 L. S. & Mich. So.. 90⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 66	300 do...b. c., s2. 90
11,000 N. C. 6s, new... 16½	100 C.&N.W..b.c..b2. 73⅜
5,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 96	200 do.........b3. 73⅜
2,000 Union Pac. 1st. 91½	100 Chic.& N.W.Pref. 90⅞
5,000 do............ 91⅝	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.110⅝
12,000 Union Pac. L.G. 81½	300 do.............. 110⅝
10,000 do............ 81¼	200 do.............. 110⅝
1,000 do............ 81⅝	100 Mil. & St. P....s30. 55⅜
10,000 Tol.&W. 1st, St.	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 69¾
Louis Div..... 90⅝	100 H. & St. Jo...s30. 48½
10,000 Ohio & Miss 2d. 86½	200 do.............. 48⅜
1,000 Cen.Pac.Gold B.102⅛	100 do.............. 48⅜
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 93	100 do.............. 48¼
100 Canton Co......... 81½	89 Mor. & Essex.... 93
100 do............ 81¾	900 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44¾
300 Mariposa Pref.... 3	

THURSDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The English excitement about the Washington Treaty is the absorbing topic in Wall-street today, as it was yesterday. The effects of the discussion are more serious, on both sides the Atlantic. The London Exchange was in a condition of semi-panic this morning, the English Railways being especially depressed. Here the sales of Stocks of our own Railroads and some of the Miscellaneous Shares, of a speculative character, were unusually heavy, and the feeling in the Public Funds was correspondingly depressed. Gold advanced to 110¾ ℘ cent., and Exchange, at short sight on London, was in demand, and ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. higher than on Wednesday.

Dispatches by Cable today from Frankfort indicate that the political flurry in London about the Washington Treaty has affected the Continental markets, and of course unfavorably as regards pending American financial negotiations. It is the estimate of some of our intelligent Bankers that new American Loans, (Railroad and City,) now pending abroad to the aggregate sum of $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, are placed in abeyance by this sudden outburst of excitement in England against the terms of the Treaty: for, while it is true that the London Exchange is not directly consulted about many of these Loans, it has undoubtedly an important influence on the Continent. It is the worst feature of this agitation that it tends to disturb confidence in all business connected with our foreign financial and trade intercourse. Where it fails to create actual alarm, it may induce needless caution and suspense, and if there is not an early return to good sense in England, the mischief may continue until the reassembling of the Geneva Commission in April. But such is not the apprehension indulged in Government quarters at Washington. The best advised letters and telegrams today are to the effect that our President and Cabinet regard the flurry in the London Press and English Parliament as having no other significance than what may be presumed to grow out of a local question of Ministerial rule and popularity—a contest, in fact, between the Gladstone Government and the Disraeli Opposition. And in this view of the affair, the confident opinion is expressed that quiet will be restored in a few days.

In the Stock Exchange there were very heavy sales of the Railways, and of Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, &c., both at the Boards and in the Hall of the Exchange. There was no appearance of panic and no very bearish pressure to put out contracts, but the large holders of Stocks supplied the market so freely as to make lower figures by 1@2 ℘ cent. and a large aggregate business. To some extent the same feeling prevailed among the holders of Pacific and other Bonds, while several of the Southern State Loans, such as Tennessees and Virginias, were quite as steady as yesterday—the Tennessees a little higher. The German-American Bankers were reported free sellers of the Public Funds on advices not only from London, but the Continent, relating to the English excitement about the Washington Treaty. There was a further decline of ⅛ ℘ cent. in 5-20s of 1867, and other 6 ℘ cents, and ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. in the 5 ℘ cents. New as well as Old.

The purchases of Gold in the Gold Room at the advance in price are reported large. The orders to buy for account of a leading Banking-house connected with London and the Continent appeared unlimited in amount at about 109⅞@109¾ ℘ cent. The same house offered New 5 ℘ cents of the United States quite freely, the London quotation falling off to 87@87½ ℘ cent., sterling. The offers for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold amounted to only $2,695,000. The awards were at 110.45 to 110.57 ℘ cent.

After the late Boards the Stock Market showed some signs of steadiness, and closed as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	108⅛	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	111½	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111¼	111¼
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	93⅛	92⅝
Reading	113⅝	113
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111
North-west Common	74⅛	73⅝
North-west Preferred	91⅝	90⅞
Pacific Mail	59⅛	58⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76	75⅞
St. Paul Common	56⅛	55⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75¼
Western Telegraph	71⅛	70⅝
Erie	30⅛	30⅝
Union Pacific	38⅛	37¼
Lake Shore	90⅝	90
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅝	87⅛

At the very close of the hall of the Exchange at 5 P. M., the speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares was dull and irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

Gold receipts	$696,548 31
Gold payments	797,377 43
Gold balance	71,325,528 80
Currency receipts	367,664 15
Currency payments	240,479 10
Currency balance	6,744,194 83
Customs	354,000 00

The closing quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	114	5-20 reg., '67	110⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110¼	5-20 reg., '68	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅜
5-20 coup., '64	110⅝	10-40 coup.	109⅝
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	107⅝
5-20 coup., '65	110⅝	5s coup., '81	107⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅛	6s Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110¼		

The following are the last prices made for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. & Hudson Canal	119	Quicksilver Mining	30½
Pennsylvania Coal	210	Mariposa Mi. Tr. Cfs.	24
Maryland Coal	20½	Boston Water Power	52
American Coal	50	Adams Express	93½
Spring Mount'n Coal	65	Wells-Fargo Express	65½
Canton Co., Balt	82	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	63⅝
Cons. Coal of Md	36½	United States Ex.	63
Western Union Tel.	70⅝	Pacific Mail	58⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	104
Erie 1st, Extended	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	Mor. & Es. 1st	103
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95	Mor. & Es. 2d	93
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st '77	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103
Long Dock Bonds	93	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	103
H. R. 7s, S. F. '85	106	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi. 1st	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi. 2d	101
Harlem 1st 7s	101	P., Ft.W.& C. 3d	97
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	93	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	111	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Mich. So. 7 ℘ cent	100	Chi. & Alt. 2d	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s	81	Ohio & Miss. 2d	[illegible]
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ cent, '75	104	St. L. & I. Mount. 1st	[illegible]
Bell. & S. Ill. R.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	97	M. & St. P. 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	78	M. & St. P. I. & M. D.	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & N.W. Con. Bds.	93	Jol. & Chi. 1st	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	97	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	105	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	92
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	100	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	98	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	84
T. & W. & St. L. D.	90	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	41
Tol. & W. Equi. Bds.	86	Bos., H. & E., guar.	41
Han. & Naples 1st	93	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	100⅜	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	126½	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	61½	61⅝
Reading	112½	113
Lehigh Valley	62¼	62½
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¼	26½
Northern Central	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	39⅝	39¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93¾

We hear today of the failure of Messrs. BREITHAUPT, WILSON & CO., extensive dealers in Drugs; an event which creates some surprise in the trade. The dividend upon their estate will probably be something less than 50 ℘ cent. We also hear of the failure of Messrs. CORNELIUS WALSH & SON, Manufacturers, of Newark. The senior partner was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey at the last November election. He was esteemed quite wealthy a year or two ago.

The Central Pacific Road seems to have been less affected by the snow blockade on the connecting line East than might have been supposed. The January receipts exceed the same month last year, being $634,680, as against $536,498 in January, 1871, and $413,104 in January, 1870. The fact of increase is due to the rapid growth of the local traffic.

Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS publishes his usual annual card to Brokers and others in regard to Office Rents on the 1st of May. The great purchase of property by Messrs. DREXEL & CO., on the corner of Wall and Broad streets, and their purpose to take down the old building in May, will impose the necessity of numerous removals by the Brokers.

Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-street, Bankers for the Logansport and South-western Railroad Loan, have advanced the price of the Bonds to 95 ℘ cent. and accrued Interest. See prospectus of the Loan in our advertising columns.

We are indebted to the editors of the *Financial Chronicle* for the following tabular exhibit, in advance of its publication by them, of the

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1872. Earnings.	1871. Earnings.	Increase.
Central Pacific	$634,480	$536,498	$97,982
Chicago & Alton	372,316	353,235	19,081
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	327,538	270,149	57,389
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	1,203,750	1,064,783	138,967
Marietta & Cincinnati	152,577	130,883	21,694
Michigan Central*	501,862	418,755	83,107
Milwaukee & St. Paul	460,985	396,760	64,225
Pacific of Missouri*	229,807	218,735	11,072
St. L. & Iron Mountain	173,707	126,219	47,488
St. L., Alton & T. H.*	145,398	143,468	1,930
Tol., Wab. & Western	439,780	365,174	74,606
Total	$4,642,170	$4,024,658	$617,512

*Fourth week estimated.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of January were:

1872	$173,707 00
1871	126,218 29
Increase	$47,488 71

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE AND sure investment the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent., gold, January and July; denominations, $1,000. Market price today, 102½.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at four per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1872.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Bids for the whole, or any part of $47,000 Elizabeth City 7 per Cent. Improvement Bonds, will be received until Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1872.

These Bonds, with Coupons attached, have six years to run from Dec. 1, 1871, are payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and are well known on the market as a safe and desirable investment.

Bids (which will be opened by the Finance Committee on the 15th inst.) must be addressed to A. S. WOODRUFF, City Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the city.

ROBERT S. GREEN,
Chairman of Finance Committee.
Feb. 5, 1872.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
offer for sale
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS AT 92¼.
Also,
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
free of tax, at 82 and interest.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 92½ and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@91⅞ for both Money and the account. American securities flat; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅜; 1865s, old, 91⅜; 1867s, 91⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £440,000 during the week.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for the account. American securities dull; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91⅜; 1865s, old, 91⅜; 1867s, 91⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for the account. American securities flat; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91⅜; 1865s, old, 91⅜; 1867s, 91⅜; 10-40s, 89⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d., for Middling. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d.; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export; sales at sea nearly due from New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d.; on ship named at New-Orleans at 11⅜d., and on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 11⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

HAVRE, Feb. 8.—COTTON—The market is quiet.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Yesterday morning a team attached to a coach ran away from the Grand Central Depot, and at Forty-second-street and Third-avenue dashed against car No. 42, of the Third-avenue line, tearing away the rear platform and severely injuring Roundsman WESTLING, Twenty-first Precinct, MAX GREEN and two other men. One of the horses was killed and the coach was entirely demolished.

A few days ago ALBERT BROWN, aged seven years, died at the residence of his parents, No. 445 Eleventh-avenue, from injuries received, it was said, by being kicked by a schoolmate. Since that time other children of the family have died. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of BERTHOLD BROWN, who died on Wednesday, and decided that death had been caused by spotted fever, a malignant contagious disease. Another child of the family is suffering from the same malady, and is not expected to live.

BERNARD MCCABE, aged forty-seven years, died yesterday at No. 247 Avenue B from injuries received on the 5th inst. by falling from his truck.

The body found in the North River at Pier No. 49 on Wednesday has been identified as that of PATRICK FITZGERALD, who lived at No. 408 East Eighteenth-street. He had been partially insane for some time, and it is supposed fell overboard while wandering about the pier.

GEORGE and WILLIAM KNIGHT, who were arrested on their arrival at this port from England, were discharged yesterday by Justice HOGAN, as a telegram had been received from Constable FOX that extradition papers could not be procured for them.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	9	Leather, sides	6,868
Eggs, bbls.	321	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,169
Cotton, bales	875	Grease, pkgs.	296
Flour, bbls.	3,308	Lard, pkgs.	914
Wheat, bushels	10,600	Stearine, pkgs.	147
Corn, bushels	27,700	Butter, pkgs.	1,391
Oats, bushels	3,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,519
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tea, pkgs.	2
Grass-seed, bags	2,312	Tobacco, hhds.	18
Beans, bbls.	271	Tobacco, pks.	53
Meal, bbls.	408	Whisky, bbls.	210
Meal, bags	475	Wool, bales	201
Hops, bales	62	Skins, bales	54
Hides, No.	4,092	Spelter, slabs	300

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—155 pks. Furs, 276 bales Leather, 874 bales Cotton, 662 bags Cloverseed, 320 boxes Bacon, 30 boxes Cheese, 128 cases Rubber, 1 case Cigars, 12 cases Mineral Water, 2,913 bags Silver Ore.

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—73 hhds. Bacon, 245 tcs. Beef, 105 boxes Ham, 100 tcs. Lard, 1 bbl. Bladders, 24,180 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 105 pks. Bacon, 2,299 bales Cotton, 12 bbls. Lard-oil, 91 pks. Butter, 19,725 bushels Corn, 50 bales Braids, 3,720 Staves, 78 cases Rubber, 108 cases Tobacco, 40 cases Flavine, 106,727 lbs. Tallow, 16 tcs. Cotton-seed, 15 boxes Spermaceti, 11 boxes Tomatoes, 60 bbls. Pork, 1,345 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Miranda*, for London—888 boxes Bacon, 101 tcs. Lard, 6 cases Shovels, 75 bags Cloverseed, 88 boxes Tobacco, 2,334 boxes Cheese, 191 tcs. Pork, 5,000 bushels Corn, 141 bbls. Pork, 50 boxes Cassia Buds, 65 boxes Aloes, 96 half-chests Tea.

By the steamer *Assyria*, for Glasgow—125 cases Cabinet-ware, 4 cases Machinery, 513 tcs. Lard, 33,905 bushels Corn, 691 bbls. Resin, 240 boxes Bacon, 200 bushels Flour, 63 hhds. Bark, 412 cakes Scrap, 60 bags Clover-seed, 120 tcs. Pork, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 150 boxes Meats.

By the bark *Madre & Figli*, for Penarth Roads and orders—23,978 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Poikvang*, for Cork and orders—17,037 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Amelia*, for Havre—4,845 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Johanna Margaretha*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,845 bbls. Resin.

By the schooner *M. F. Staples*, for Havana—260 empty Hogsheads, 2,638 Shooks.

By the bark *Hyperion*, for Matanzas—40 tons Ballast, 581 empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *John Rose*, for Demerara—900 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn-meal, 180 bbls. Pork, 150 bbls. Beef, 5,100 lbs. Ham, 400 bbls. Bread, 600 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 500 boxes Candles, 350 bushels Peas, 12,500 lbs. Lard, 2,813 lbs. Cheese, 250 cases Florida Water, 75 carboys Acid, 250 cases Oil, 80 pks. Glassware.

By the bark *Inverary*, for Adelaide—8,480 cases Petroleum, 8 cases Brooms, 300 cases Clothes-pins, 25 dozen Washboards, 3,722 lbs. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Missouri*, for Nassau—10 boxes Soap, 4 pks. Meats, 3 bbls. Chimneys, 3 boxes Cheese, 14 bbls. Potatoes, 28 baskets Wine, 3 bbls. Pork, 74 lbs. Ham, 214 lbs. Butter, 2 bbls. Mackerel, 5 cases Boots and Shoes, 3 bbls. Apples, 3 bbls. Plaster, 1 case Clothing. For Havana—8 boxes Drugs, 66 cases Sewing-machines, 294 lbs. Butter, 1 pkg. Hoop-skirts, 185 bbls. Beans, 12 boxes Milk, 1 box Codfish, 2 boxes Cheese, 108 boxes Bacon, 8,880 lbs. Ham, 27 bales Paper, 140,000 lbs. Lard, 8 cases Opium, 1 case Chignons.

And from Philadelphia, for Messina, by the brig *Fram*—36,908½ gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls. 28,820 gallons do., in cases. For Demerara, by the brig *Boxer*—1,500 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been in rather more demand, and held with firmness; sales, 1,400 bags by the *Holsatia*, 1,000 bags by the *Erie* and 500 bags by the *South America*, on private terms. The cargo of 5,461 bags by the *Nicoline*, sold some time since, was only reported. The stock in first hands this morning comprised 81,784 bags here and 10,120 bags at the outports, with 120,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in moderate request at previous figures. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the recent movements in other than Rio thus: 2,870 bags Maracaibo, ex *Catharina*, sold for consumption at 20¼c., gold; 2,720 bags Maracaibo, ex *Spring Bird*, sold before arrival on private terms; 1,022 bags Jamaica, 125 bags Savanilla, 194 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, was 17,650 bags and 1,193 mats, including 1,193 mats and 6,500 bags Java, 4,604 bags Laguayra, 451 bags Mexican, 441 bags Savanilla, 364 bags Maracaibo, 126 bags Costa Rica, and 100 bags San Domingo. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 17¾c.@17¾c.; prime 18¼c.@18¾c., gold, ℘ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 23c.@24¾c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c.; Rio, in lots, 16½c.@19c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20¼c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Singapore, 19c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; Manila, 19¼c.@20¼c.; Mexican, 19¼c.@20¼c.; Savanilla, 19c.@20¼c.; Curacoa, 18¾c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been less inquiry for early delivery, and prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ℘ lb. Sales, 1,333 bales, including 287 bales to shippers, 795 bales to spinners, 25 bales to speculators, and 226 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been quite active, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb. Sales, 21,95 bales, (5,550 bales last evening, and 21,950 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 200 bales at 23 1-16c., 250 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., notice after 15th, 100 bales at 23c.; March, 1,100 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c., 50 bales at 23 7-16c., 400 bales at 23 5-16c., 400 bales at 23⅜c.; April, 150 bales at 23⅝c., 500 bales at 23 13-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c., 200 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales each at 23⅝c., together; May, 200 bales at 23 15-16c., 200 at 24c.; June, 100 bales at 24c., 100 bales at 23 15-16c., 300 bales at 24c. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 200 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 200 bales at 22¾c., 500 bales at 22⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 3-16c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 600 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 23 1-16c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., notice after 20th, 400 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23 1-16c., 1,400 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 23 1-16c., 700 bales at 23c., 1,400 bales at 22⅞c., 1,000 at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 23c., 200 at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 22 15-16c.; March or April, seller's option, 100 bales at 22⅞c.; March, 200 bales at 22 15-16c.; April, 200 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 23½c., together; April, 100 bales at 23⅜c., 2,100 bales at 23⅜c., 600 bales at 23 9-16c., 400 bales at 23½c., 300 bales at 23⅜c., 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 100 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 23 15-16c. Exchanged—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales May for 100 bales June. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: February, 23.02c.; March, 23.38c.; April, 23.85c., May, 23.94c., June, 24.02c.; July, 24.06c. The receipts at this port today were 575 bales, including 484 bales per rail, and 91 bales from Brazos, Texas. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 11,196 bales, and thus far this week, 72,891 bales, against 74,730 bales same time preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,988,549 bales, against 2,478,128 bales same time in 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	21⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22¼	22¼
Low Middling	22⅞	23	23⅛	23⅜
Middling	23½	23⅝	23¾	24
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted somewhat stronger in price, on reduced offerings, though the dealings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 55@$6 80; good to fancy at $6 80@$7 25; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 45@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 90 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 20@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 25
Extra State	6 55@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	6 90@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $6 10@$8 15 for ordinary to very good, and $8 15@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 85@$5 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 870 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate call for Wheat, mostly for export buyers, though in part for milling, at about previous figures. Holders have been reserved in their offerings of prime samples, of both Spring and Winter, and unwilling to make concessions from asking rates, which circumstances have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels at $1 59 for very choice No. 2 Spring, afloat, called No. 1; about $1 59 for strictly prime No. 1 do. in store; $1 [illegible] for Red and Amber Western and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $1 [illegible] for Amber Pennsylvania, afloat; $1 67 for White Genesee, in store.... Corn has been offered more freely, particularly new, the available supply of which has been quite liberal. Prices have been quoted lower, and, at the close, weak for other than strictly prime, dry samples. At the reduced figures there has been a fair inquiry reported, in part for shipment. Old Corn has not attracted much attention, and values have been somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at 71c.@74½c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 71½c.@73c. for best samples, delivered; 73½c.@74c. for prime new and old do. in store; 75c. (nominally) for choice old Mixed Western, in store; 75c.@75½c. for Yellow and White Western; 75c.@75½c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, delivered, ℘ bushel.... Rye has been very quiet at about previous figures.... Barley has been dull, and quoted weak, with further sales reported of 6,000 bushels Upper Lake at $1 03.... Barley-malt has been neglected and nominal as to price; State, from cars, $1 [illegible].... Oats have been in better demand and quoted cheaper, leading to rather freer purchases, mostly for trade purposes. At the close, the tendency was in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels at 54c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52½c.@55c. for fair to prime do., in store; 55c.@56½c., chiefly at 55c.@55½c., for White Western and Ohio, ℘ bushel.

HEMP—Further sales of 600 bales Jute Butts were reported at 3 7-16c., gold, ℘ lb. Market as before.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 470 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 62c.@85c. ℘ gallon; market steady. Nothing new in foreign. Stock of foreign in first hands this morning, 3,153 hhds. Porto Rico, 909 hhds. Cuba, and 244 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Porto Rico at from 29c.@41c.; Cuba, 19c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@35c.; and New-Orleans at 40c.@85c. for new, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite moderately sought after at drooping rates; sales, 1,500 bbls. strained at $4 10@$4 35 ℘ 280 lbs.... Tar has been in light request, yet held with firmness.... Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention, and has been quoted less buoyant, with merchantable at 79c.@[illegible]; sales, 120 bbls.

OILS—Linseed is now quoted at 86c., casks, on a very firm, though not active market. Nothing new in other kinds.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in some request, but the bids have been generally under the views of sellers, and trade has been on a restricted scale.... Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 23¼c.@23⅜c.... At Philadelphia, 21¼c.@21⅜c. Sales have been reported here of 2,000 bbls. high-test at 23¼c., and 2,500 bbls. do., at Philadelphia, at 21¼c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 28c.@28½c.... Crude at 13½c.@13¾c. ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude at 13c.@13¼c. Naphtha nominal.... Creek figures nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, with only a light jobbing inquiry noted for early delivery at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of only 155 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for old Western Mess, $14 for new Western Prime Mess, $14 40 for new Mess, $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime, and $16 for Clear, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery the dealings have been limited, and prices somewhat irregular; sales, 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, including 500 bbls., seller March, at $14 25; 500 bbls., seller March to May, on private terms; and 250 bbls., seller June, at $14 50 ℘ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at from 6¾c.@7c. for City, and 5⅞c.@6¼c., chiefly at 5⅞c.@6c., for Western, ℘ lb.... Cut-meats have been in very moderate request and steady at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. The reported sales include 50 boxes heavy Bellies, at 7¾c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅛c.; and 600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 8¾c.@9¼c.... Bacon has been in limited demand since our last, with values, however, quoted essentially unchanged; offerings for both prompt and forward delivery light at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 298 boxes, including for early delivery here 98 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 75 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c., and 25 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.; also, 100 boxes Short Clear for prompt delivery at Milwaukee at 6⅝c. ℘ lb. Some further Western negotiations were in progress, but not closed up to a late hour.... Lard has been quoted somewhat stronger as to price on quite moderate offerings of desirable samples, but has been without much animation. Sales have been reported of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., for common to No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime to choice Western Steam; 9⅜c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for City; 9⅜c.@9½c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery the demand has been rather limited on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales, 800 tcs., including 150 tcs. prime Kettle, seller March, at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs. prime steam, seller do., at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs. do., seller May, at 10⅛c.; and 400 tcs., Western deliveries, on private terms. Also 250 tcs. prime Steam, prompt delivery, at Chicago, at $8 82½.... Beef has been in very quiet demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been inactive within the range from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$25 50 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce; sales 83 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $22@$26, as the extremes, chiefly at $25 for prime; sales, 170 bbls.

SEEDS—Clover has been very dull and weak as to price, with sales reported of only 800 bags at 11c.@11¼c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Of Calcutta Linseed, 4,000 bags have been sold from store at $2 50, gold, 60 days' credit; market firm. Timothy neglected.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after, chiefly by refiners, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales, 917 hhds. and 545 boxes, including 364 hhds. and 65 boxes new crop Cuba Muscovado, (the first cargo this season,) grading about good fair refining, at 9⅝c.; 475 hhds. fully fair to fully good refining old crop Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 60 hhds. Scotch and 18 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10¼c., and 480 boxes Centrifugal at 10⅛c.@10¼c., ℘ lb. A further delivery of 749 boxes Centrifugal was made on contract. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9⅜c.@9½c.; prime do. at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅝c.@9⅝c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅞c.@10⅜c. ℘ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅝c. Manila, in bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.@8⅝c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been comparatively quiet, at from 10⅛c.@12⅛c. as the extremes. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Feb. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1872	15,944	17,777	182,392	1,228
Receipts, since Feb. 1	4,081	12,244	....	213
Total	20,025	30,021	182,392	1,441
Sales, since Feb. 1	3,615	4,254	22,426	28
Stock this day, Feb. 8, 1872	16,410	25,767	159,966	1,413
Stock Feb. 9, 1871	27,050	37,375	238,407	1,383
Stock Feb. 10, 1870	47,519	51,414	183,277	947
Stock Feb. 11, 1869	15,276	6,883	55,246	61

TALLOW, &C.—The market has been more active for good to prime Tallow at about steady rates. Sales have been quoted since our last of 360,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to prime; also, 80 tcs. prime Stearine at 9⅛c., and 70 pks. Grease at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ℘ gallon. Market steady, though quiet.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows but little animation, though rates rather favor shippers. The offerings of Produce are on a restricted scale, and consist mostly of Cotton, Grain, Clover-seed, Provisions and Oil-cake. The chartering movement is slow. Vessels for the Petroleum trade are inquired for to some extent, but the rates bid are not satisfactory to owners, and business is quite tame. Grain vessels are attracting less attention.... From the outports we learn of a moderate call for Grain vessels of medium size, from Baltimore for Cork and orders, on the basis of 6s. 6d. ℘ quarter; also some demand for Cotton vessels from New-Orleans for the United Kingdom and the Continent at about quoted figures.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 2,450 bales cotton at 1⅛d., by steam, and 3-16d., by sail, chiefly by steam; 23 bales Sea Island do., by steam, at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 3,200 pks. Lard, Bacon and Tallow, by sail, part at 17s. 6d.; 750 tcs. Lard and 1,200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 750 bags Clover-seed, by do., at 30s. ℘ ton; and 100 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, by steam, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton; also, a ship, with a full cargo of Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ½d. ℘ lb.... For London, by sail, 400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 15s. ℘ ton; and 7,800 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ℘ bushel.... For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia at 5s. ℘ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ℘ bushel.... For Cork and orders, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) on private terms.... For Dublin, a German brig, 213 tons, with equal to about 1,500 quarters Grain, reported on a foreign charter, based on equal to 11s. 6d. ℘ quarter for the round trip from Dublin to this port and back.... For Havre, a ship, with a full cargo of Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1 1-16c. ℘ lb.... For Antwerp, 500 tcs. Lard, and 150 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton.... For Bremen, 50 tcs. Lard at 25s. ℘ ton, and 93 bbls. Resin on private terms.... For Hamburg, 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℘ ton; also, a German ship, 690 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ℘ bbl.... For Rotterdam, 250 hhds. Tallow at 25s. per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in speculative demand, and prices higher; No. 1 Spring nominal; sales of No. 2 do. at $1 24⅜; No. 3, $1 14; No. 2 do., seller March, $1 25⅜. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40½c., seller March; 40⅝c.@40¾c., seller April. OATS firm at 32½c. for No. 2; 29c.@29½c. for Rejected; No. 2, seller March, 32⅝c. RYE dull and declining at 70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Spring at 61c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; Rejected, 40c.@43c. PORK opened dull, but closed active; sales at $12 40@$12 45; $12 57½@$12 60, seller March. LARD firm and in fair demand at $8 82½; seller March, $8 92½. Green, Bulk and Boxed MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS dull and a shade lower; extreme range $4@$4 65; bulk of sales at $4 20@$4 30. Dressed HOGS declining, at $4 95 for heavy weights; $5 05 light weights. CATTLE unchanged. WHISKY sold at 87½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull; a few dray lots sold to city traders. WHEAT and RYE inactive. CORN very dull; sales, 300 bushels No. 2 at 59c. OATS neglected. BARLEY dull; no sales. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9½c. SEEDS quiet; sales, 70 bags Timothy at $3 60. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.@91c. CATTLE—Receipts, 443 head, making a supply of 300 cars, against 311 cars for the same time last week; market moderately active; prices a shade higher than last week; sales of 328 Illinois, ranging from 1,160 to 1,329 lbs., at $5 25@$6; 13 head extra prime Illinois steers, averaging 1,700 lbs., at $6 20. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,675; market steady, closing firm. Canada SHEEP quoted at $5 50@$7; do. LAMBS at $7 25@$7 50; Western at $6@$7, according to quality. Sales of 270 head of Canada SHEEP, ranging from 106 to 120 lbs., at $7@$7 25; 670 head Ohios, ranging from 82 to 93 lbs., at $5 75@$7 20. HOGS—Receipts light; 29 cars, delayed, rate at $4 87½@$5. No sales.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—FLOUR firm and scarce; Family, $7@$7 35. WHEAT firmer and higher; Red, $1 55@$1 58. CORN dull and drooping at 45c.@46c. RYE firmer at 90c.@92c. OATS steady at 40c.@47. BARLEY steady at 70c.@80c. BUTTER firm and scarce; Reserve, 20c.@25c. PORK quiet and unchanged, $13 25 asked. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; sales Steam at 8½c.; Kettle held at 9¼c. BULK MEATS—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6⅝c.; sales, 300,000 lbs. Shoulders at 4¾c., delivered at St. Louis, buyer last half of March; ¼c. higher if delivered here. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 6⅞c.@8¾c. Live HOGS higher and in fair demand; sales at $4 40@$4 80; receipts, 1,300 head. WHISKY steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—FLOUR in good demand at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine Winter; $5 85@$6 25 for Extra Winter; $6 40@$6 75 for Double Extra Winter; $7 75@$8 50 for Family Winter. WHEAT—Sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; Winter firm for low grades; No. 3 Red, $1 62. CORN slow at 40c.@42c. for No. 2 Mixed, according to location. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet at 82½c. for No. 1 Fall. RYE firm at 79c.@80c. for No. 2. WHISKY declining at 87c. PORK nominal for cash. Dry-salted MEATS nominal at 4c. for Shoulders, seller February and March. LARD quiet. HOGS quiet at $4@$4 50. CATTLE firm at $3@$5 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats and 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; small sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; choice White Canada held at $1 85. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars at 67c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE, 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; ship-stuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—TOBACCO active; sales, 47 hhds.; Lugs, $6 25@$7 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$10. BAGGING firm, with advancing tendency; sales, 14c.@15c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT quiet, but firm, at $1 55@$1 70. CORN—Shelled in good demand at 50c. OATS active at 50c. RYE firm at 95c. PORK steady at $13 75 for round lots. BACON in good demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c. BULK MEATS in good demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6¼c.@7c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12c.; Plain, 11c. LARD, 9c.@10c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 25¾; No. 2, $1 23¾. OATS firm at 32¼c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 48c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE dull and unsettled at 71c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and drooping at 60c. for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand at $4 20@$4 30. PORK quiet and unchanged at $12 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—WHEAT dull and unchanged; White Michigan sold $1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 49½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46. CORN dull and lower, at 48¼c. for High Mixed; Low Mixed, 46c.; Yellow, 47c. OATS dull and a shade lower, at 40c. for No. 2. Dressed HOGS sold at $5 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 22⅞c.; net receipts, 3,615 bales; gross, 3,683 bales; exports, to Antwerp, 2,573 bales; coastwise, 5,845 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 250,676 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 541 bales; exports, to Cork, 1,300 bales; to Queenstown, 1,970 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 64,947 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¼c.@22¾c.; net receipts, 677 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 30,138 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 2,419 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 78,585 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 20c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 731 bales; exports coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 53,969 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARITANA, (English Opera.) Mme. Van Zandt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—DER TANNHAUSER, (German Opera.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. McCosh. Subject: "Civil Service."

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

In pursuance of the tactics which we exposed yesterday, an effort was made to get the Grand Jury to reconsider its indictment of HALL and SANDS. It was to assist in this purpose that the *Tribune* was induced to deny the fact that the indictments in question were found last Monday. The attempt to change the decision of the Grand Jury yesterday utterly failed. The proposal to reconsider the indictment was promptly voted down, and we learn that there is no possibility of getting the Grand Jury to recede from the stand it has taken on these points. The public will cordially thank the majority of the Jury for their firmness. The object of the *Tribune* in denying that the indictment was found having signally failed, that paper will doubtless admit this morning the existence of the indictment, only changing the date of its introduction three days. It must be remembered that the exposures of Tammany injure the *Tribune's* political friends and supporters, like FENTON and HANK SMITH, quite as much as they injure TWEED or HALL himself. There has never been a time within the past two years when the *Tribune* would not gladly have suppressed all attacks upon Tammany—and it is now being bribed liberally, with corporation advertisements, for doing the same work.

Evidence of being concerned in the most shameful frauds in the management of the Bowling-green Savings Bank continues to accumulate against HANK SMITH and WALTER ROCHE. Falsifying of semi-annual statements, taking out money under fictitious names, erasures of entries in the bank-books, and consistent abuse of trusts, appear, with each opportunity of further investigation, to have been carried even further than has been already charged. The prospect before the depositors of the bank is of the most disheartening character, but yet the farce continues of one of the two men publicly accused of perjury and fraudulent breach of trust exercising unmolested the responsible position of Police Commissioner, and the other being allowed to assist at the adjudication of claims under a highly-important street-opening, involving many thousands of dollars, both to the adjoining property-owners and the tax-payers at large. It is perfectly clear that neither SMITH nor ROCHE intend to refund a dollar of the funds they have misapplied. The sooner the depositors proceed against them criminally the better for their own interests, and for the maintenance of official integrity in offices of trust.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, passed Mr. HOAR'S Educational bill, against the almost solid vote of the Democrats. The measure proposes the practical, though indirect, participation of the General Government in the work of education. Its purpose may be briefly defined to be to set apart the net proceeds of the public lands, so far as those lands have not been appropriated under homestead laws, or may not be hereafter so appropriated, for the support of schools. Half the fund is to be invested in five per cent. bonds, and only the interest distributed. At first the apportionment is to be made on the basis of illiteracy, as shown by the last census—subsequently according to population. The proceeds of the first distribution are to be used as the States may determine; thereafter, the money is to go for teachers' wages only, a certain amount being applicable to normal schools. No State can enjoy the benefits of this law which does not provide for the education of all its children, between the ages of six and sixteen, and reports regularly to the United States Commissioner of Education; but the question of mixed white and colored schools is to be left to each State. With the general purpose of the bill we think there can be little fault found by those who understand what an immense stake a republic places on the education of its people. The Senate may well consider, however, whether the whole of the public domain should be thus devoted to one purpose, and whether the aid given cannot be made, in some effective way, to promote the improvement of the present heterogeneous and often inadequate system of public education.

It will be observed that a bill is to be introduced in a few days, designed to remove at once the abuses of the Quarantine Department, and of the administration of other harbor officials, to provide for the erection and regulation of a comprehensive system of docks and wharves, and to displace the present Boards of Emigration and Pilotage. It is proposed to consolidate the entire charge of matters affecting the Port of New-York in a Harbor Commission, to consist of nine members, three of whom are to represent interior cities, and all of whom are to be appointed by the Legislature. The bill is understood to meet the approval of the leading merchants of New-York and of the Federal authorities.

Our Albany dispatches give the substance of the recommendations of the Tax Commission, of which Mr. DAVID A. WELLS is Chairman. The report is accompanied by an elaborate bill. The previous report of the Commission has been universally acknowledged as the ablest and most instructive presentation of the complicated and important subject of local taxation in this country. It has been reprinted by one of our largest publishing houses, and also reproduced in England, with an introduction by the President of the British Board of Trade. The present report gives the results of more extended investigation, and will be received with interest.

Amid the haze of discussion which surrounds the "American claims" against England two facts now stand out very clearly—number one, that England will not consent to refer the claims to arbitration as they at present stand, and number two, that the United States Government will not modify its "case." It is useless, then, to conceal the truth which we shall have to acknowledge sooner or later—namely, that the Geneva Conference is a failure. The most hopeful attempt ever made at the settlement of national differences by arbitration, has broken down at the very start—a sore discouragement to similar experiments in the future. The difficulty will always be to get the opposing parties to agree upon *preliminaries*—that is, to decide what questions they will submit to arbitration. The "*Alabama* claims" are probably destined to be included among the numerous permanently unsettled disputes which cause ill-feeling between nations, and threaten the peace of the world.

Corporation Advertising.

It will be at least three months before a Reform Charter can be applied to the conduct of the City Government. Meanwhile, the people must decide the question of whether the Tammany scale of expenditure is to be allowed to continue in all our Municipal Departments, or whether the appalling increase of City indebtedness is to be at once arrested. Certainly one of the most shameful ways in which the money of the tax-payers is being squandered is in filling the columns of servile newspapers with City advertising. Let the matter be clearly understood. There are one or two men still holding leading positions in the City administration to whom immunity from unfavorable criticism is at present of vital consequence. Chief among these is Mayor HALL, and he has the disposal of the greater part of City advertising. Does any tax-payer believe that HALL will fail to use this power for his personal ends, in other words, for the purpose of muzzling the Press? How effectively Corporation advertising can be used for this purpose was made painfully manifest by the course of the New-York *Tribune*, for a few months previous to the November election. Since then the *Tribune*, with seventeen other recipients of City bounty, has fairly earned the liberal largess bestowed by SWEENY, HALL and TWEED. Most people supposed that all this would end with 1871. The Ring Board of Apportionment set aside funds to cover that year only, and so cordially were their intentions seconded that claims are now on file for about two hundred thousand dollars more than the liberal sums disbursed under the head of advertising.

Since the beginning of 1872, nobody has had the slightest legal authority to publish and charge for a single line of Corporation advertising. No appropriation has been made for the purpose, and there is no reason why the new Board of Audit and Apportionment should not refuse to pay a single dollar for the hundreds of columns of Common Council minutes and similar rubbish (price thirty cents a line,) which have been charged to the City during the last six weeks by the New-York *Tribune* and other newspapers. Even HALL is compelled to acknowledge this fact, for, in affixing his certificate to the City advertisements sent round among his beneficiaries, he accompanies it with the remark that the papers which insert them must "take their chance of getting paid." Said the *Tribune* ten days ago: "The Board of Audit itself, and those who present claims to it, may as well make up their minds, once for all, that for the future the people themselves intend to do their own auditing. * * In view of what their carelessness has cost them in the past, they will scrutinize every bill presented, and go into such debate regarding every item as only those who have been roundly swindled know how to appreciate." Just so—and in pursuance of the resolution thus indicated, the people have been narrowly scrutinizing the concerted attempt of the Corporation papers to swindle them once more. Since the publication of these very admirable sentiments, the *Tribune* has found space for some fourteen columns of official minutes of the Board of Aldermen, inserted as advertisements. Would the *Tribune* inform a public disposed to be critical, whether it expects to be paid for the insertion of this interesting matter, and if so, how much? Will it cost a thousand dollars, or more, or less? The public will then be likely to inquire whether the remaining papers—the other dailies and nine weeklies, also the *Transcript*—had any sort of authority to insert this stuff as advertisements, and if their charges amounted to one thousand dollars each. If so, a simple sum will show the people who are the doing their own auditing, that the luxury of seeing in type the official minutes of the Board of Aldermen is costing them the trifling sum of $9,000 a day. We have said that the papers which insert this matter are "taking their chance of being paid." If the very excellent hints of the *Tribune* are attended to, these three hundred columns or so of Common Council minutes which are presumed to have appeared during the last ten days, are as certain not to be paid for as they are certain to remain unread.

We are glad to see our German fellow-citizens taking the lead in protesting against this gross waste of public money. The German Central Reform Committee adopted a memorial at their meeting, on Tuesday last, to be presented to the Mayor, Controller and Common Council, with reference to the continued abuse of the privileges of Corporation advertising. The quasi-legal sanction for running up further claims against the City under this head, ought be at once withdrawn. It is bad enough to have been forced to pay an average of one million dollars a year for City advertising, during the last three years. To be running up a precisely similar account for the present year is simply monstrous, and it is absurd for any paper to profess any ardor in the cause of Reform while aiding and abetting such a system, without even the excuse of proper official authority.

The Passive Policy.

In the programme which the authors of the "passive policy" have been trying to arrange for the political campaign of 1872, there is one possible, and very probable, effect which does not seem to have entered into their calculations. The few Democratic leaders and their Republican followers are evidently proceeding on the hypothesis that the present Democratic Party will be unanimously in favor of the proposed arrangement, and that they will recruit from the Republican forces a sufficient number to enable them to carry the next general election. Their entire proceedings are evidently based upon the theory that, as matters stand at the present time, it is the desire of a majority of the people of the country that Gen. GRANT be renominated and re-elected, and that their plans must be so arranged as to prevent such a result.

The evidences of this are so obvious, and of so convincing a character, as to lead thinking men of both parties to pause and weigh well the reasons for the proposed action of the opposition, and the alleged necessities which would induce patriotic citizens to cast in their fortunes with the new party. The day has, we trust, gone by when men are the property of party leaders, to be transferred at the pleasure of the proprietors, and blindly follow the dictates of the caucus. This is an era of independent, healthy, and vigorous political thought and criticism, and partisan intolerance and violence are, or ought to be, of the past. The Republican Party exemplifies this fact, and its wonderful successes fully vindicate the wisdom of the policy.

Leaders of the opposition may magnify their frivolous objections to the President, while affecting to sneer at what they are pleased to consider his homely methods, but the people are eminently practical, look closely to results, and have but little time to waste on abstractions. It matters little to the patriotic citizen of any party where Gen. GRANT spends the Summer, if no important duty be neglected, no national interest overlooked or forgotten. People know full well that it is not because he spent the Summer of 1871, but because he did not spend the Summer of 1864, at Long Branch, that he is so obnoxious to the reactionary element of the country.

As we have said, the people are practical, and go deeper than the trivial pretexts which are urged against a tried public servant. They see only the legitimate fruits of his labor in their beneficial effect upon the country. Reflecting upon the vast improvement in the nation's credit, the greater economy of administration, the material reduction of the debt and of taxation, and the inauguration of a national policy of peaceful diplomacy, they conclude that after all it matters little what disappointed office-seekers like FENTON and GREELEY say of the President, so long as he is able to bring about such desirable improvements in the well-being of the nation. Results are tangible, and so long as they are satisfactory, the people will be slow to ask a change of leadership in the face of the enemy.

There is another element in the Democratic Party which never was there from choice, and which will, in all probability, embrace the first favorable opportunity to form a more congenial and natural political partnership. We allude to the members of the old Whig Party throughout the Southern States, whose traditions and principles are wholly foreign to that party with which the exigencies of the war compelled them to affiliate. Upon all questions of tariff and finance there is not the slightest sympathy between them and the party with which they are acting, while a majority of them were involuntary and reluctant participants in the civil and military operations of the Confederacy, being for the most part opposed to the principle of secession. Nor can their old-fashioned notions of national integrity ever be so far warped as to allow them to act with any political organization which contemplates a repudiation, in any form, of the plighted faith of the nation.

Should the passive policy prevail, and the Democratic party be disbanded, or withdrawn from the contest, as an active organization, there can be little room for doubt that the great bulk of the old Whigs, true to the history and principles of their original party, would cheerfully unite with those who now preserve what has survived of the honored Whig doctrines. Not only so, but a large number of those truly patriotic Democrats, who are willing to accept in good faith the result of war's legislation, will not fail to see the advantages likely to arise from a continuance of the present Governmental policy, and will render a hearty support to the party which represents and sustains that policy.

The Reform Charter of Brooklyn.

The charter for Brooklyn introduced in both Houses of the Legislature was framed by the Brooklyn Reform Committee, and stands in somewhat the same position as the New-York charter of the Committee of Seventy. Its principal purpose is rather the revision and consolidation of the existing Departments, and the extension of the powers of the Mayor and Council, than the institution of entirely novel methods. The Reform movement was as powerful in Brooklyn as on this side of the river, and though excited by less monstrous frauds, and more complicated by local partisan politics, the results were very considerable. A strong interest in City Government was enlisted, and this proposed charter has the intelligent support of a great portion of the citizens of Brooklyn, who previous to last Fall could not have told for their lives the names of the offices filled or the officers voted for ten days after a municipal election.

The proposed charter largely increases the powers of the Mayor and Common Council, which had fallen to a very low point under the manipulations of the ambitious mongrel Ring in the Water Board. Six of the nine departments are to be filled by the nomination of the Mayor and confirmation by the Aldermen. In addition to the dignity given to the office of the Mayor by this fact, he is to receive a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, and is to have the power to suspend all officers, and with approval of the Aldermen, after presentation of charges, to remove them. He is, moreover, President of the Board of Supervisors, *ex officio*. To the Aldermen are transferred all the duties of the City Government hitherto performed by the Water Board, as well as the general management of the affairs of the Departments, and they are given power to provide for assessing, levying, and collecting taxes and borrowing money with the consent of the people at a charter election; to create offices and fix the modes of appointment and removal and the salaries of officers, and to perform the duties of the present City Supervisors. Its members are not allowed to hold any other office, must be residents of the City three years preceding election, and vacate their places by voting money when it is not in the Treasury.

All the heads of Departments are single, and only three are elective—that of the Controller, having charge of the Finances, that of the Auditor, and that of the Commissioner of Streets, Water and Sewerage—on which latter are devolved the administrative duties of the Water Board. What will strike an observer immediately is, that this arrangement is rather a compromise with popular feeling than a consistent application of the principle pervading the charter. Nor is it easy to see why the terms of the elective heads of departments should have been made two years, when those of all other officers are fixed at one. The arrangement of the departments generally, the very short term of the Mayor, and the frequent change of the other departments would be objectionable, were it not that provision is made,—though not in a very practical manner—for applying the now recognized principles of Civil Service reform to all the officers except the heads of Departments. The Civil Service provision is as follows: The Mayor, at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen in January, is to nominate, and with consent of the Board appoint, a Board of three Examiners, whose duty shall be to "investigate the character and qualifications of all persons applying for or now holding office under the City by appointment, except heads of Departments." The Common Council is to provide rules for examination and appointment, and no new appointments are to be made until such rules shall be provided. Admission to the public service must be to the lowest grade of each Department; vacancies must be filled by promotion, after competitive examination; office is to be held for good behavior, and removal must be for cause, after due notice.

This, it will be seen, is a very crude imitation, in most respects, of the admirable system devised by the National Civil Service Commission. It is faulty in its definition of the powers of the Examining Board, and in leaving the term of that Board undesignated. The scheme would be found very ineffective against the assaults and evasions it would be sure to encounter from the politicians of Brooklyn, who are fully as unscrupulous as, and more irresponsible than, the average members of their class in other cities.

The provisions of the proposed charter for insuring honesty and accuracy in the financial affairs of the City impress us as better matured than any others. On the whole, the document affords the basis for judicious legislation, and, with proper amendments, will no doubt determine the character of the City Government of Brooklyn. Its principle, though entirely different from that of the charter of the New-York Committee, is a great improvement on the confusion of the charter now in force.

Miller's Progress.

In his remarks on Wednesday, Superintendent MILLER made the significant admission that he had within his official term examined nineteen life insurance companies and sixty fire insurance companies. At the rate of charges which are proved to have been made, (or "voluntarily paid,") ranging from $150 to $2,500 to each company, it is probable that the average fee pocketed must have been not less than $300, which, for seventy-nine companies, is $23,700. There is no knowing how much of this gross sum Mr. MILLER himself got, but Tammany politicians, as a general rule, are not apt to lose their own full share of the "rakes" which they control. It is also in evidence that MILLER has received $4,600 for fees connected with the deposits at Albany, and which really belong to the State. When we come to add the $14,000 he has received on salary account during his two years of office, it is easily seen that the aggregate proves him to be a pretty expensive public servant.

We are waiting patiently to hear from the insurance officers, who refused to sign the white-washing circular, their reasons for not going with the scared sheep. Perhaps the "engineers" of the signature business will come forward, and tell us why certain names do not appear in the round-robin. This would simplify the investigation, and set at rest some pardonable curiosity.

Then, again, where are the marine underwriters? It is only a few weeks since one of these officers paid one thousand dollars to a creature of MILLER, for an examination neither long nor difficult. To be sure, on appeal to the Superintendent, the charge was admitted to be extortionate; but it was pressed and paid, nevertheless. Why not bring out the facts in this case, and let us see if the head of the insurance department has a right to send out his inquisitors to make examinations, but has no power to curb their propensities toward extortion? As the matter stands, it seems improbable that the recipient of this one thousand dollars should have been allowed by a Tammany Democrat to keep the whole sum, without dividing the "spoils." This is simply incredible, for it would tempt the Democracy to repudiate their pet official and drive him out of the party.

There is some mystery in the tenderness shown by Mr. MILLER toward the marine companies as a body. In December, we referred to this subject, and expressed our surprise that a certain proposed plan of examination had been so suddenly dropped. That the plan was determined upon, and the companies made ready to apprehend its execution, was generally known at the time; but the agreeable disappointment to which the marine gentlemen were treated, was never fully explained. Can it be possible that these companies entered into a treaty with the Superintendent by the provisions of which they were to be let alone? It looks as if this were the fact. By way of getting at all the facts wanted, we suggest that the Committee take all the companies, one after the other, and examine their officers in regular order.

Senator Winslow and Horace Greeley.

The letter addressed by Senator WINSLOW to HORACE GREELEY will attract general attention, and will once more excite serious apprehensions concerning Mr. GREELEY'S actual condition. It is evident that either his mental or physical state is not what it ought to be. That he does not know what is going on in this City is nothing against him, for his eyes are at present fixed upon the Presidential nomination—having tried to get an office of some sort or other for years past, without success, he now aims at the highest office of all, and is staking all his hopes upon that. But how can the people be expected to elect a man who—under the most charitable explanation of his conduct—cannot remember one day what he did the day before? Mr. GREELEY'S vagaries and follies are numerous enough to tax the patience of his firmest admirers. His letters to the *Caucasian*, his stumping tour in the South, where he hob-nobbed with JEFF. DAVIS, and said the day would come when the people would admire "Stonewall" JACKSON as much as any Union officer—his advice to the Democracy how to win the Presidential election—his bolstering up of the Tammany thieves—all these proceedings are not calculated to increase the public respect for his judgment. But in addition to this source of weakness, he stands convicted before the public of possessing no sense whatever of what *truth* means. If anybody doubts this, let him read the letter of Senator WINSLOW, given in another column.

Mr. GREELEY, the other day, stated in the most positive manner—for the twentieth time—that he went to Albany to oppose the Tweed charter, and made a strong argument against it. Now the fact is that this statement is a *falsehood*, and it is impossible to suppose that Mr. GREELEY uttered it unconsciously.

Mr. GREELEY, in his own paper, admitted that the Tweed charter was a great improvement upon the one which the "Young Democracy" strove to get passed. On March, 30, 1870, he distinctly recommended several points in it which he called "important," and he added: "The above are the general features of the proposed City charter, and from these it can be seen that it has points of *decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy*." Again, on the following day, Mr. GREELEY commended the charter to the consideration of the Legislature as "an improvement on the original Frear charter, and we think, also, on that which was killed last week." He strongly praised it for giving us what he called a "good Election law." As if this were not sufficient, Mr. GREELEY went before the Senate Committee on the Charter, and gave the following testimony:

> "I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting (held in New-York) when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as *either advocates or opponents of the document now before you*. They regard this document as *embodying many excellent advances to reform. We are not here to ask you to reject it.*"

Compare this with Mr. GREELEY'S present account of his course, and reconcile the inconsistency, if you can, on any other hypothesis than that Mr. GREELEY has no longer any memory, or that he is not above "telling a lie"—which we all know our first President never would do.

A New Strike.

The circumstances under which some two hundred workmen lately discontinued operations at the granite quarry of Westerly, Rhode Island, will go far to prove that there is an urgent necessity for the enactment of a general law to prevent strikes. About four years ago, it appears, the stone-cutters in the employ of Mr. BATTERSON formed themselves into an association, and framed a constitution and by-laws, which, upon consultation, were approved by that gentleman. One of the rules, to which no exception was taken, prescribed that one apprentice should be allowed to every fifteen journeymen. In 1869, a sculptor arrived at the quarry, who was immediately requested to join the stone-cutters' society, but he declined to obey, on the ground that sculpture and stone-cutting had nothing in common with one another. The stone-cutters took umbrage at the response, and threatened to strike unless the offender was forthwith discharged. For the sake of harmony, Mr. BATTERSON agreed to meet their wishes, as soon as the work upon which the artist was engaged had been completed. In return for this concession, he exacted from the men an alteration of their by-laws, so as to allow him to increase the number of apprentices at the rate of one to every seven journeymen. In 1870 Mr. BATTERSON had a great many contracts on hand, and the men, seeing that he was in a tight place, took advantage of the opportunity to have the articles again altered. This time, they were satisfied to permit an average of one to ten; and as a disagreement would involve a very serious loss, the demand was acceded to. In December last it is claimed by the men that six additional apprentices were added, in violation of the compact. Mr. BATTERSON submitted that he had a right to increase the number, for the reason that he had less than was allowed during several months. This was the signal for hostilities. The men refused to be convinced, and Mr. BATTERSON felt that there was a principle involved which would prevent him from again giving way to what he conceived to be the tyranny of the workmen. And now it seems that through this very trifling difference, he will probably lose from $60,000 to $75,000 on contracts alone, and the men about an equal amount by loss of time.

MINOR TOPICS.

The debate in the Senate on the Amnesty bill still drags its slow length along. The delay arises entirely from Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights amendment, the introduction of which we cannot help regarding as exceedingly unfortunate. Its appropriateness was so doubtful that it barely escaped being ruled out of order as irrelevant, and many of its provisions have encountered sharp, and, in some cases valid criticism, on the ground of their unconstitutionality. If passed, the amendment seriously threatens the success of the bill in the lower House. The Senate will assume a heavy responsibility if it amends to death a measure so vital to the welfare of the country, so heartily applauded by the great mass of the Republican Party, and so important in its bearings on the next Presidential term.

The safe charged in MCBRIDE DAVIDSON'S account to the City, of June 18, 1870, at $525, as having been delivered to Mr. HUGH SMITH, must be set down as another of DAVIDSON'S little irregularities. Mr. SMITH paid for the safe and holds a receipt in proper form.

Western Virginia is not altogether honored by the proceedings in her Constitutional Convention. Mr. GEORGE O. DAVENPORT'S motion to change the names of Lincoln and Grant Counties to Davis and Lee is not the kind of thing to gain esteem even among the staunchest of the former upholders of the stars and bars. Mr. DAVENPORT himself appears to have come to the same conclusion—after hearing from the Press in his own and neighboring districts—for it is now given out by his friends that his motion was "intended to burlesque the exclusively Confederate disposition apparent in the Convention." This jocose legislator proposed, he would have it believed, to follow up his motion with another providing that no person who has not held a commission as high as that of Colonel in the Confederate Army should be qualified to serve as Chairman of any committee. We print this explanation for what it is worth—which is very little. Whether the funny DAVENPORT is veracious or not, it is clear, on either horn of the dilemma, that he is unfit to be a delegate to a Constitutional Convention.

The proposed transfer to England of the Dutch Colonies on the West coast of Africa is creating much bitterness among the people of Holland, although very little is said upon the subject in London. The matter is as good as decided, since the First Chamber of the States General has ratified the treaty by a vote of 29 to 6, and although the King is called upon to veto the measure—which it is his constitutional right to do—it is considered altogether improbable that he will do so. The King of Elmina, one of the settlements in question, has been at the Hague, urging that both sovereign and people of his region wished to remain under the authority of Holland, but without effect. A monster petition is now talked of, the Dutch people feeling that the national honor is affected by the cession of the colonies, but this, too, will probably end in smoke. It appears that a secret understanding exists between the Court of St. James and the Hague about both this treaty and the one referring to Sumatra—also lately ratified—and that the bargain is so far irrevocable as to oblige the negotiators to disregard popular opposition.

We acknowledge the receipt of $2 from "T. W. R.," for the poor family in Cannon-street.

We shall publish to-morrow another chapter of the papers on "Reform," which are written by an eminent lawyer under the signature of "Non-Partisan." We shall also give another article in the series on our "State Institutions," and a variety of important correspondence and literary matter.

The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society requests us to make acknowledgment of the following contributions: E. N., $25; E. N. J., $20. The amounts were received by him some time since, and included in the list recently published in our news columns.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The French performance given on the stage of Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street, near Union-square, last evening, attracted and charmed an audience that filled the place. The difficulties with which M. PAUL JUIGNET contended did not prevent him, as we foresaw they would not, from awakening curiosity and fulfilling agreeable anticipations. These difficulties were the necessity of reduced expenses, a small *local*, and a very limited array of associates. They were, as we have said, happily overcome. The three pieces, entitled respectively "Lises Balsac," "Fais ce que dois" and "L'article 212," passed off not only smoothly but with an abundance of effect. M. JUIGNET himself is an excellent actor, and he loves his art with a constancy the local public have not always given him credit for. M. ROUSSEAU, as a personator of what might be called the solid men of the French repertory, has experience and conscientiousness. Mlle. ANNA CAVE is a young and intelligent actress, whose lack of finish would not be perceptible in less exacting pieces than the second one on the programme of the evening. And Mlle. TAILLEFER, who completes the quartet, frequently shows an unusual fitness for a profession in which, in the Parisian theatres at least, mediocrity has few representatives. These artists, with the co-operation of M. C. DURVILLE and Mlle. DEAUSSY, took part in all the plays. The first and third will not occupy us long. Both are amusing vaudevilles, wherein slight plots are developed with an art which English dramatists have not yet mastered, and in which there is plenty of sparkling dialogue. They were acted amid almost unbroken merriment. "Fais ce que dois," a "dramatic episode," was the work awaited with most interest. Its story is unfolded by three characters. The widow of an officer who has fallen in the recent war is about to quit her native land with her son, whom she would shield from a future conscription. An aged school-master draws a strong picture of a patriot's duty, and the widow and her boy decide to remain. M. COPPEE, better known—and deservedly so—as a poet than as a playwright, has treated this subject in verse of rare elegance and eloquence. M. JUIGNET gave voice to his words, and by the warmth and vigor of his declamation wrought a deep impression. Two calls before the curtain rewarded him and Mlles. CAVE and TAILLEFER at the conclusion of the piece. We are glad to see that the whole entertainment will be repeated on Thursday next. No admirer of French plays and French acting ought to miss it.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.

This evening, the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe will sing "Maritana" at the Academy of Music. To-morrow, for the matinée representation, they will recite the ever-fresh and ever-blooming "Bohemian Girl." And to-morrow night they will produce CHERUBINI'S "Water Carrier," brought out for the first time in America in Boston, by the same artists, a month ago. The distribution of parts for the last-named performance presses into service Mmes. PAREPA-ROSA and DORIA, and Messrs. CASTLE, CARL, COOK, SEGUIN, HALL, RYSE and BARTLEMAN.

GERMAN OPERA.

WAGNER'S "Tannhaeuser" is to be sung at the Stadt Theatre this evening. The house will assuredly be crowded, and we doubt not that many American admirers of music, whom more familiar operas have been powerless to draw into the dim religious light of the house, will occupy seats in expectation of an interesting performance.

Amateur Performance at the Union League Club.

The pretty little theatre of the Union League Club never held an audience larger, more fashionable, or more willing to be pleased, than assembled on Wednesday evening to do honor to the second representation given this season by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association. The object, as before, was a charitable one. The piece selected for this occasion was judiciously chosen, being MORTON'S comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold"—a play sufficiently amusing, in situation and characters, not too exacting for amateur power, and with a fine, wholesome moral. The superiority of ungrammatical but honest labor and lowly virtue to high-bred and titled vice is always captivating and popular, and it was on Wednesday evening depicted in a way to enchain all the sympathies of the audience. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the House of Mercy, and, of course, it is to be considered as a performance of amateurs. Without resorting to the malicious adage that charity covers a multitude of sins, it may fairly be said that the performance throughout was highly creditable. Many of the actors, indeed, displayed a degree of self-possession and an alertness of dramatic perception which is not always found on the professional stage. If a single fault may be hinted, it is that the contrast between the fine ladies and gentlemen and the honest toilers of the play was hardly made sufficiently distinct. But that is a pardonable error. The manners of the cotton-mill are not readily transplanted to the drawing-room. Yet, under this disadvantage, the part of *Stephen Plum* was taken by Mr. GEO. B. BOWLEND with simplicity, freedom from exaggeration, and a sense for the pathetic side of the character which would have done no discredit to more disciplined experience. Mr. STARR, as *Joly Twinkle*, was as funny as need be, and if *Frederick William Plum* lacked some of the graces that might be looked for from his university career, he still bore himself modestly and with discretion. *Sir Arthur Laselle* and *Jasper Plum* were equally well rendered. Of the ladies of the play nothing can be said that is not complimentary. If *Lady Valeria Westendleigh* showed less, perhaps, of the dignity which one should expect from a scion of that noble house, she more than atoned for the want by added sweetness and grace. *Lady Leatherbridge*, in majesty of carriage and haughtiness of demeanor, left nothing to be desired, and *Martha Gibbs*, though a somewhat idealized factory girl, was charming enough to account for all the infatuation she inspired. The elocution of these ladies was particularly good. Altogether, the affair was something more than a *succès d'esteme*, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, who showed their approval in abundance of applause and flowers.

The Sale of Poisons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments upon the facility with which Capt. VAN NECK obtained, without a physician's prescription, a large quantity of laudanum, are not at all too severe. In spite of laws forbidding it, I believe it is perfectly easy for any respectable looking person to obtain at nearly all druggists all the poisons they want. A highly respectable lady last Fall, in the City, wished some hydrate of chloral to relieve neuralgic pain, sent for a quantity without any prescription, took an overdose and died, (I give you her name.) This drug business needs a good deal of regulating. I am assured by one of the most skillful and scientific druggists in New-York that there are a great many apothecaries and prescription clerks who have never presented themselves before the Examining Board, (considering the law unconstitutional,) but in defiance of the law are practicing their business without having the prescribed license. No one, however, seems to think it his business to call them to account or prosecute. This law is too important to be allowed to become a dead letter. The Police ought to make a raid. I regret to say, too, (though it is foreign to the subject of my letter,) that a very large number of respectable (?) druggists sell pills for the purpose of producing abortions.

M.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Preparations to Receive the Japanese Embassy.

Passage of the Education Bill in the House—The Seat Question Settled—Mr. Boutwell and Iron Ship-Building—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Secretary of State has requested the Secretary of War to designate an efficient and competent officer of the army to take charge of the details of the arrangements for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, for which Congress has placed $50,000 at the disposal of the State Department. The Secretary of War has accordingly designated Brevet Brig.-Gen. William Myers, Quartermaster United States Army, for this purpose, and he will at once proceed with the preparations necessary. Gen. Myers is a most thorough business man, and his selection insures a judicious expenditure of the money. The Japanese party will number 114 persons. The programme is not yet decided upon.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The House today finally finished the Educational bill by passing it, substantially as it came from the Committee. All the amendments were rejected, save that of Mr. Goodrich, of New-York, providing that the funds derived from the sale of lands should be distributed among the States according to the ratio of illiteracy.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the House Committee on Appropriations a letter from Gen. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Bureau, in answer to the statements made in the House debate, which charged that Clarence King's reports of the geological survey of the fortieth parallel were being printed in an extravagant manner by the War Department, without authority of law. Gen. Humphreys shows that the preparation and publication of these reports are authorized by section 1 of the act of March 3, 1869. There will be five volumes in the set. The two volumes thus far prepared, with maps and engravings, cost $10 60 per volume. The remaining three volumes, it is estimated, will cost $8 60 per volume, and not $25 each, as stated in Congress.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House today finally settled the seat question, so that hereafter there shall be but one drawing in each term of Congress, but the outs forced a new drawing by adding the amendment of Mr. Starkweather, that it should not take effect until there had been a new deal. This resulted generally to the discomfiture of its promoters. There was a general shake up, but those who fought hardest for the change suffered worst, Starkweather landing clear over on the right flank almost out of sight, but was taken pity on by Gen. Chipman, who had drawn a capital seat right in the Republican centre, and who tendered it to Starkweather, with the compliments of the District of Columbia. Mr. Dawes, of course, as the oldest member of the House, was accorded the choice of seats, and he took his old position. Gen. Butler had exceptional good luck, and fell square into a quarter line with Speaker Blaine's eye. Wheeler, Ketcham, Merriam and Roberts, of the New-York delegation, fortunately got back into their old quarters, which are very good indeed. The matter is now supposed to be settled until the end of this term.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Secretary Belknap will, to-morrow, nominate for the President's approval a Civil Service Board for the War Department. This Board will examine all candidates for clerkships as fast as vacancies occur, and appointments will hereafter be made on true civil service principles.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

This is practically the last week of the gay season, and it is crowded with receptions, parties and balls. Last night there was an elegant party given by Mrs. Judge Dent and Mrs. Marshal Sharpe, the sister-in-law and the sister of Mrs. Grant; A silver-wedding celebration of Dr. and Mrs. O. F. Presbrey, which was largely attended by many well-known people who filled two houses thrown into one, and loaded tables with elegant silver wedding presents. To-night there is the last reception of the season of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, a grand ball by Major and Mrs. Rathbone, a most elegant masquerade party by Hon. A. R. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd, and a reception of Iowa people by Secretary Belknap. On Saturday night there is to be a Press banquet by the correspondents, at which there will be a dozen or fifteen distinguished invited guests.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Civil Rights bill, or rather the Civil Rights amendment to the Amnesty bill, has had another day of debate, and a little progress has been made. Three votes were taken, but on neither of them was any question made by which they had any significance as to the final result. The first vote was on a motion to strike out of the amendment a section which was designed to strike the word white from all the laws of the country. The section was retained by 33 to 25. The Democrats voted to retain the section, expecting thereby to alienate some votes when the adoption of the amendment is finally acted upon. The next vote was upon the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen to strike out of the amendment that part relative to church organization upon this proposition. Eleven Senators found it necessary to make speeches, several of them being very brief, but other longer, and one by Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, being especially long, and dreary. This motion was carried by 29 to 23. The striking out of this part of the amendment gives it some strength that it would not have had had it been retained, but how much is uncertain, since several who voted to retain it will vote against the amendment as a whole, and several who voted to strike it out will vote for the amendment. The next change was moved by Mr. Carpenter, and was to strike out the section regulating the selection of jurors in the State Courts, which he thinks is unconstitutional. This was lost by 12 to 42. These three votes, with the intermediate discussion, occupied the Senate till a late hour. It seems probable to-night that the final vote will be taken to-morrow, but this cannot be fully counted upon. It still looks as though the Civil Rights Amendment would be adopted by a small majority, but whether the necessary two-thirds vote can then be secured, is an affair for speculation only. One of the most eloquent speeches during the debate was made by Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, today, who votes against every amendment to the Amnesty bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided against the increase in the salaries of bureau officers, and Mr. Edmunds today made an adverse report upon the bill for that purpose, which was indefinitely postponed.

MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to the Senate today, to authorize a contract by the Postmaster-General for a semi-monthly mail to China and Japan, instead of the monthly mail now carried. The proposition is to double the subsidy to the line, if the line will double the number of its trips, and to make the contract for ten years. This will give the line one million dollars for the next three years, and half a million thereafter, as the present subsidy expires in three years. It is understood that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have heard all the evidence that is to be placed before it regarding Mr. Charles Hale's nomination, and that the final decision will be made to-morrow and the report be made at the next Executive session.

Hon. James Brooks has presented to the House a memorial of the Committee of Twenty-five, appointed by the meeting held at Cooper Institute, asking Congress to use the Chinese Indemnity fund to educate Chinese and American interpreters, and facilitate diplomatic and commercial intercourse with China. It was ordered to be printed.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Terwilliger Denies having had Any Connection with Mr. Parsons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At the investigation of the Terwilliger Committee this afternoon, Terwilliger, after being sworn, read a written statement, in which he denies that he ever had any conversation with Mr. Parsons about any compensation or percentage for work he gave him; never made any demand for money on that account; never expected to receive any compensation for furnishing any work. He says the firm were his political friends and he felt it to be his duty to give them the work; that the money paid to him (some $4,000) was for services rendered through a period covering some three years, and was paid to him after his term of office as Clerk of the Senate had expired. He also says that he never fixed the price for work or certified and bills except for work done for the Constitutional Convention, and the price for that was fixed by law; and that the Secretary of State certified the other bills.

Mr. Harris, counsel for Terwilliger, said he would submit his summing up in writing. The Committee then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Reapportionment—Local Option—Long Branch Improvements—Pay of Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—A conference of leading Republican politicians has been held here this week in reference to the Congressional reapportionment of the State. There was another contest in the House, today, on the bill authorizing the people of the City of Camden to determine by ballot the question of liquor license. The impression now prevails that it will fail. Five or six supplements to the Jersey City Charter are before the Senate. One proposes an entire revolution of the present Municipal Government, placing almost absolute power in the hands of the Mayor, and restoring many of the worst features of the "Ring" administration of former years.

A bill was introduced in the Senate today to incorporate the Monmouth Beach Company, naming as corporators Ex-Senator Cattell, Secretary of the Navy Robeson, and others, to develop a tract of land purchased by them on the beach, between Sandy Hook and Long Branch. In the House, a committee was ordered to inquire into the cost of the public printing during the last three years. The House today passed the joint resolution proposing amendment to the State Constitution, fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at $500 per session.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Extraordinary Developments Before the Investigating Committee—Bribery in the Legislature Exposed—Gen. Grant's Course Vindicated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The developments in the testimony given today before the Congressional Investigation Committee were very interesting. District-Attorney Beckwith was examined relative to the issuing of the warrants by Commissioners Woefley and Weller. His opinion was that the affidavits were insufficient to sustain the charge against Gov. Warmoth, the members of the Legislature and the Police force in a violation of the Enforcement act. In these cases he interfered, and to this day has not laid the matters set forth in these affidavits before the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court. This same course was pursued by him in the T. M. Chester case, which was a charge made before a Commissioner under the Civil Rights bill. He also stated that he was attorney for the Metropolitan Police Board and one of the administrators of the Charity Hospital; both appointments were made under State authority. Capt. T. W. Scott testified to the actual bribery of Senators P. B. S. Pinchback, Hugh J. Campbell, J. D. Beers, since dead, and others, besides Representatives Mortimer Carr, E. W. Dewees, H. W. Waters, and others during the legislative sessions of 1868, 1869 and 1870, for the carrying of the Jackson Railroad bill. That it cost a Mr. Kimball, now in Philadelphia, $80,000 to get the bill through the Legislature. He stated the existence of Legislative rings in both Houses. In the Senate, the present presiding officer, Mr. Pinchbeck, was the head of a ring of nine Senators, and in the House, Mortimer Carr, then Speaker of that body, was the head of the Ring there. The tariff of prices of Senators was from $3,000 to $500, according to influence, and of the Representatives the prices ranged from $2,000 to $300, the colored members getting the lowest rate. From the testimony of this gentlemen, the Legislature have, in both branches, fos the past four or five years, received bribes without disguise, and with a free hand for almost every important measure passed by them. Mr. John P. Sinnott, and old time Democrat, testified to the raising of a fund of $50,000 by several gentlemen here of his own political faith, which was to be used to bribe members of the present Legislature to secure the enactment ment of a Levee bill. $18,000 for the Senate, it was supposed, and $32,000 for the House. Interested in this bill were several of the most prominent of the old line Democrats, such as Duncan F. Kenner, Mr. Buffington, Mr. Clark and Mr. Heyams—a son of Ex.-Gov. Heyans, Collector J. F. Casey was said to be interested in this bill. All or nearly all those who are charged with receiving bribes were those who are in what is known as the Warmoth wing of the Republican Party of this State. Mr. Scott stated that parties had come from other sections of the Union, expecting to buy important charters and privileges from the Legislature of this State, having come upon the express information that such things could be done without much difficulty. Very important testimony will be brought forward to completely vindicate the necessity of the use of the military on the 10th of August, 1871. It will be proved that a general massacre of Republicans was intended by a band of men organized for that purpose. Thus far the course of President Grant during the whole of the troubles for the past year has been shown to be just and right in all respects. The Congressional Committee expect to finish their labors by Saturday next, and will leave for Washington on Monday.

Mardrigras is to be celebrated here next Tuesday on a scale hitherto unprecedented. This day is to be kept as a regular holiday and carnival as usual among all good Roman Catholics. Strangers are coming to the city in considerable numbers to witness the procession and pageantry of that day.

The Grand Duke Alexis arrives here to-morrow, and the authorities have made elaborate preparations for his reception. R. H. S.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Eight Persons Die of Cold—Great Loss of Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Feb. 8.—A. M. Wilcox, who has returned from Plymouth County, Iowa, says that three residents on homesteads in that county started with a team for Broken Kettle for wood, but were overtaken by the storm on the memorable Saturday morning. Two of the men dug their way into a huge snow-drift and remained there, while the other man proceeded on his way with the team. The men in the drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long confinement. The man who kept on his way, together with the team, was found, a day or two since, frozen to death, near Suttin's Home, fifteen miles above this city. As far as positively known, eight persons were frozen to death by this storm, within a radius of fifteen miles of this place. The loss of stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach four to six hundred horses and cattle.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Snow Melting Rapidly—The Road Still Blockaded.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The following reports were received here today: At Cheyenne, the weather is warm, and the snow is melting fast. No trains had yet arrived from the West. No trains had arrived at Laramie from the West. There was snow, last night, and today, and it has drifted in the cuts east and west. There is poor prospects for a train this week from either way. The road is still blockaded east and west from Rawlins. The weather is warmer, but there are prospects of a storm to-night. Medicine Bow reports that the trains remain near the place where they were last reported. A large force of men are trying to get over Simpson's Hill, but make but little headway. The wind is blowing continually and the snow is drifting. A large force of men are working in the cuts. At Lookout the snow is drifting in the cuts about as fast as it is shoveled out. No trains are looked for here from the east or west for several days.

OHIO.

Perusal of Criminal Reports Does Not Vitiate Jurors—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The Senate, today, after a protracted discussion, passed the House bill providing that persons who read the paper reports of criminal transactions shall be competent to serve as jurors. In the House a bill was introduced to repeal the Cincinnati Southern Railroad act, and authorize the city to give a bonus not exceeding $3,000,000 to any persons who will build the said road.

The Alton Railroad Accident—A Terrible Incident.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—A passenger who was on the train wrecked in the collision near Alton, Ill., yesterday morning, says that one man, whose name is unknown, was caught in the timbers of a car by one of his feet only, but all efforts to release him were unavailing. At his own request an ax was sent for in order to cut his foot off, but before the ax arrived the flames reached him and he was burned to death.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Petitions were presented in favor of rapid transit in New-York; against interference with the Erie Railroad; for the Beach Pneumatic Railroad; for an increase of literature fund.

BILLS PASSED.

The Assembly bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Port Richmond; to authorize the village of Flushing to elect a Police Justice; also to allow the same village to obtain a supply of water. One reported to regulate elections in the City of Brooklyn.

REPASSED.

The bill increasing the salary of the Recorder of Utica. The bill was repassed over the Governor's veto.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for the speedy construction of sewers in Brooklyn, north of Prospect-avenue and Hamilton-avenue, was ordered to a third reading.

NEW-YORK STREET CONTRACTS.

Mr. Mackay introduced a bill in relation to local improvements in the City of New-York, which makes valid all contracts entered into for five years past for improving the streets, except repairing Third-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Forty-fourth-street, and all contracts defective or irregular. The provisions of chapter 397 of the laws of 1852 are applied to all works heretofore contracted for, or which may hereafter be contracted for, in accordance with or under the authority of any law authorizing the same, as if said works had been ordered to be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City. The object of the bill is the resumption of work on street improvements.

THE BROOKLYN REFORM CHARTER.

Mr. Morton introduced the Brooklyn Reform Charter. [The points were given in our Albany special yesterday.]

THE TAX-CODE REPORT.

The Governor sent in the report of the code of proceedings for assessment and taxation for State purposes, prepared by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND FERRIES.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to regulate the New-York and Long Island Ferry Company, and it was ordered to a third reading.

THE NEW-YORK REFORM CHARTER.

The Committee then took up the bill to organize the local government of the City of New-York, being the Reform Charter. Mr. Alvord moved to strike out the first section simply with a view to say he stood there favorable to the most practicable reform for New-York City. If this were the best, no voice would be stronger than his in favor of it, but this was a great question and should be met calmly and with great deliberation. This bill should not be rushed through the House, leaving it to the Senate to complete it. If we do, it will stand as the greatest monument of folly ever enacted by a legislature. Mr. Alvord then withdrew his motion, and moved that progress be reported, so that in the House he could move that the bill be made the special order for next Tuesday, immediately after the reading of the journal. The motion to report progress was carried, and then Mr. Alvord moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Strahan thought there should not be so much delay in this matter. It could be taken up sooner than that, say to-morrow. Mr. Niles agreed with this suggestion. Several members expected to be absent next Tuesday, and they desired to take part in the discussion. If the bill had not already been before the members several days he would be in favor of the postponement. Members had the opportunity to examine the bill and could act upon it now. Mr. Alvord said he had not had the opportunity to examine one line of this bill, and he did not believe ten men in the House had. He said he did not desire to delay this matter at all, but the case was this: To-night we have an important special order. To-morrow and Saturday there will be many absent, so that we cannot work upon the bill with a full House until Tuesday, and then we can go on day after day with it until finished. Mr. Flammer, in view of the great importance of the matter, was in favor of it being set down for a special time. Mr. Alvord's motion to make it the special order for Tuesday was carried. The House then took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The concurrent resolution to rescind the withdrawal of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment was adopted after debate, and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the Big Cottonwood mining district a snow-slide killed three men.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Cairo, Ill., yesterday morning.

The Lewiston and Auburn Railroad charter was passed in Maine yesterday after a three days' discussion.

Most of the mine-owners and miners are adverse to the establishment of the California Mining Bureau in Utah.

The Treasurer's statement of Ontario shows $2,333,179 revenue, and $1,816,867 expenditures.

Ex-District-Attorney H. H. Byrne is in a dying condition at San Francisco from Bright's disease.

Rain generally fell throughout California yesterday. The weather is warm and favorable to the crops.

The Ontario Legislature have voted to adopt the use of the English Emigration Society as a part of the colonial immigration system.

The case of the United States *vs.* the steamer *Montello*, at Milwaukee, was decided against the former yesterday.

Thomas K. Cree, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Christian Hageman, clerk for Adae & Co., in Cincinnati, is a defaulter for $12,000, and has disappeared.

S. Rosenfield & Co.'s tobacco house, in Baltimore, was damaged yesterday, with contents, by fire, to the extent of $25,000.

The Chicago Grand Jury have indicted another Alderman. His name is withheld today.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has appointed W. W. Montgomery Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy.

The bill to pay the Missouri State bonds in currency passed the Assembly yesterday over the Governor's veto by a vote of 74 to 45.

At Salt Lake City, yesterday, the Japanese Embassy, with Minister DeLong, visited Camp Douglas in company with many other notables. There was speech-making and banqueting.

The fire at Ogdensburg on Tuesday morning destroyed all the mail matter, including registered letters, which left Boston Monday morning for Ogdensburg and beyond.

Hugh W. Tener, a Philadelphia lawyer and Commissioner of Deeds, disappeared ten days ago, leaving liabilities reaching nearly $75,000.

Lucy Stone Blackwell and husband argued before the Committee on Legal Reform of the Maine House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, in favor of woman's suffrage.

In the budget presented to the Ontario Legislature by the Government are $5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Mr. Scott, and $80,000 to promote immigration.

The tenth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke was celebrated at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, by the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers.

The National Inventors' Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, closed its second annual exhibition yesterday. The next annual exhibition will be in Cincinnati.

L. M. Hills, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Amherst, Mass., and the largest manufacturer of palm-leaf hats in the country, died in that city yesterday, aged sixty-nine.

The clerk arrested in the Boston Post-office confesses to having committed heavy depredations upon the mail of E. C. Allen & Co., of Augusta, Me. Their losses are estimated at $20,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday had a close conference on the subject of spirits and tobacco. They will probably agree upon a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco.

Alfred Dana, of Albany, a Methodist, after a theological controversy with his wife, who is a Catholic, on Wednesday night, beat her so severely with a brick that her life is despaired of.

Dickson, one of the San Francisco hackmen charged with outraging the person of a little girl, has been sent to jail in default of $20,000 bail. Murray, his companion, has been held in $10,000 bail.

The Coroner's Jury, at St. Louis, at the railroad accident near Alton, yesterday, returned a verdict that death was caused by the criminal negligence of Frederick Baker, the conductor of the freight-train, as principal, and Patrick Halpine, engineer, as accessory.

The State Medical Society, yesterday, at Albany, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. Agnew, of New-York; Vice-President, Dr. R. T. Sherman, of Ogdensburg; Secretary, Dr. W. Bailey, of Albany; Treasurer, Dr. Porter, of Albany. Dr. Rosa's resolutions calling for the expulsion of members who shall resort to legal redress for professional differences, were passed.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Report of the Special Commissioners on the Revision of Tax Code.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Commissioners David A. Wells, Edwin Dodge and Geo. W. Cutler have completed the draft of a code of laws for the assessment of taxes in the State of New-York, which they were authorised to make under the act of the Legislature of May, 1871, with estimates of expenses and collection thereunder, and the report and code were laid before the Legislature today. The Commissioners, in their report, set forth the reasons of their recommendations; an analysis of the principles upon which the code has been founded; and a prospective exhibit of its method of working, as, notwithstanding the extensive circulation of the former report, a very large portion of the community has, as yet, no clear and definite comprehension of the nature of the reforms proposed, and of the intimate relation which a system of taxation sustains to the growth and development of a State, and to the mutual interests, comfort and happiness of each individual of its population.

THE PROBLEM INVOLVED.

The problem involved in any system of taxation is the raising of money from the people or property of a State or community, for defraying the expenditures incident to the maintenance of government, and for the general organization and well-being of society. The command of revenue being furthermore absolutely essential to the existence of government, the power of every complete sovereignty to compel contributions, or, as we term it, "to tax," is generally held to be unlimited, and only restricted against abuse by the fundamental structure of the Government itself.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TAXING PROCESS OF THE STATES.

The separate States of the Federal Union not being, however, absolutely sovereign, are limited in their exercise of the taxing power by certain conditions, expressed or implied in the Constitution of the greater sovereignty, while, on the other hand, the exercise of the taxing power by the Federal Government in respect to distinctively State agencies, has been declared by the Federal Courts to be inconsistent with the principles upon which the federation of the States has been established. But above all constitutional or other artificial restrictions, each State or community is virtually under the obligations of a higher law to establish and maintain a tax system within the range of its powers, which will insure justice or equality, certainty, efficiency and economy.

SYSTEMS OF STATES COMPARED.

The system of taxation existing in New-York, in common with most of the other States, has been based and built up on the theory that the raising of revenue to meet public expenditures, according to the three recognized fundamental conditions of taxation—certainty, justice or equality, and economy—can be best accomplished by subjecting all property, real and personal, within the jurisdiction of the State, to ascertainment, valuation and assessment. New-York, however, by her Legislature and her Courts, has held, in accordance with what has seemed to these authorities to be the dictates of justice and common sense, that the visible, tangible property of her citizens, situated beyond her territory, is beyond her jurisdiction, and is, therefore, not liable to State assessment and taxation; and recognizing further the principle that an individual should be taxed on what he owns, and not what he owes, has allowed indebtedness in part to offset or diminish the valuation of assets. Massachusetts, on the other hand, claims the right, and practically exercises the power to assess her citizens for not only so much of their property as is specifically within her limits and control, but also for so much as is undeniably beyond her territory, and therefore inferentially beyond her sovereignty and jurisdiction. The Tax laws of Massachusetts, furthermore, do not allow indebtedness to offset or diminish tangible property, consigned goods only excepted. In Pennsylvania the system of local taxation on personal property is either wholly exempt from taxation, or is taxed to so small an extent in comparison with New-York and Massachusetts as to practically amount to exemption. We have, therefore, in the three States of New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania the types or representatives of the various systems of local taxation as they exist in the United States.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE.

The results of the experience of these three systems may be fairly stated as follows: In Massachusetts, under her existing system, the revenue collected by taxation is larger in proportion to her population than in any other State, and the system is regarded as in the highest degree arbitrary and unequal, and consequently ineffectual. In Pennsylvania, real estate is not regarded as unduly burdened; rents in her large cities are comparatively low; while, under the inducements offered by liberal legislation, population and wealth are very rapidly increasing. In the case of New-York, no one, either officials or citizens, is satisfied with the existing system or its administration; and so apparent, moreover, are its defects, that the necessity of reform is almost universally acknowledged. But the Commissioners, who have made the system a matter of special study and inquiry, go further, and unqualifiedly assert that, as it exists today, it is more imperfect in theory and defective in administration than almost any system that has ever existed, and that its longer recognition and continuance is alike prejudicial to the material interest of the State and the morality of its people.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK SYSTEM.

The property of New-York, made subject to taxation, divides itself into two classes, real and personal.

Real Property—Embracing, according to the usual acceptation of the term, lands and buildings, being visible and tangible, presents no inherent difficulty in the way of ascertainment, valuation and assessment. The New-York system of taxation in respect to these objects might, therefore, be reasonably supposed to work with some degree of uniformity and equality; but so far from this being the case, it would be difficult, nay, probably impossible, to find any two contiguous towns, cities, or counties in the State in which the valuation of such property approximates in any degree to uniformity. So far as the Commissioners can ascertain, the range of valuation varies from fourteen to eighteen per cent. of actual value as a minimum, to sixty-eight per cent., in some exceptional cases, as a maximum; with a probable total average for the whole State of a rate not in excess of forty per cent. The lowest valuations, furthermore, do not, as might be supposed, occur in the poorest and most sparsely settled counties of the State, but rather in the richest and most densely populated; and it is also curious to note that, comparing the real estate valuations of the several counties of the State in the years 1860 and 1870 with the census returns of their population at the same periods, it will be found that some counties which have increased their population and railroad facilities have decreased their valuations, while other counties which have actually diminished in population have increased their valuations. The increase in the assessed valuation or real property of the entire State for the ten years, from 1861 to 1870, inclusive, was 47½ per cent.; but deducting the valuations of New-York and Kings Counties, the increase was only 8½ per cent., although the increase in the population of these two sections during the same period was not very unequal; the increase in New-York and Kings Counties having been 269,722, and for the remainder of the State 232,302. Now as the law of the State is clear and explicit that the valuations shall be uniform, it is evident that the law in this respect has become a dead letter and wholly inoperative.

Personal Property.—But the results which have attended the attempts to tax real property under the same system are infinitely more farcical and disgraceful. The evidence of this failure is most conclusive, and the reasons why, under the existing system, nothing but failure in respect to the taxing of this description of property can be anticipated, are of a character that admit of being readily understood and verified. Thus the total equalized valuation of all the property of the State of New-York for the year 1871-2 is $2,076,454,000, of which but little more than one-fifth, (21.48 per cent.,) or $445,918,000, was returned under the head of personal property. Another year's experience has led the Commissioners to this general conclusion, that the authorities of the State, under a law (professedly executed) requiring the assessment of all personal property at its full value, do not in fact succeed in assessing a proportion equal to thirty per cent. of the recognized low valuation of the real estate, or more than fifteen per cent. of the real and true value of all such property immediately located within the State.

FAILURE INSEPARABLE FROM THE SYSTEM.

The reasons why nothing but failure in respect to the valuation and assessment of personal property under the existing system can be anticipated, are in the main as follows: In the first place, much of the property termed "personal," and which under the system operative in New-York and most of the States it is made obligatory on the assessors to value and assess, is incorporeal and invisible, easy of transfer and concealment, not admitting of valuation by comparison with any common standard, and the *situs* or locality for which for purposes of assessment involves some of the oldest, most controverted, and yet unsettled questions of law. Of such a character are all negotiable instruments, *i. e.*, National, State, municipal, and corporate bonds; written obligations of indebtedness on the part of individuals; book-accounts, annuities, money at interest, cash on hand, and the like, the whole constituting by far the largest proportion of the so-called personal property of the country. It is obvious that the law contemplates the valuing and assessing of that which is invisible and incorporeal, which cannot be done without the fullest cooperation of the tax-payer himself. And in the case, also, of much of the so-called "personal property" that is visible and tangible, as furniture, books, works of art, jewelry, musical instruments, and the like, it is clear that its valuation with any approximation to fairness, must be not only the work of time, but must require an amount of experience rarely in the possession of any one individual. [The report then reviews the various modes of overcoming these difficulties in ancient as well as modern times.] But supposing that the people of the State of New-York were willing to inaugurate such inquisitorial, arbitrary and pagan measures, of which indeed all the evidence is to the contrary, there are three questions which it is important to first take into consideration: First—Is an arbitrary, inquisitorial, illogical system of taxation in itself desirable? Second—Is such a system anywhere effective, or can it be made so? Third—Is there any way of collecting the revenue of the State with certainty, equality and economy, without resorting to arbitrary and inquisitorial measures? The conclusion as to the first is that any attempt to tax without legal evidence is an act of usurpation or despotism, and the regulation of assessments by oaths are an absurdity. They argue at length to show that the present system is a violation of the principles of constitutional government, and devoid of consistency and uniformity. The answer to the second question is an unqualified negative, and in support of their position submit as evidence the working of the inquisitorial and arbitrary system of Massachusetts. The taxing of property outside the limits of the State they characterize as brigandage. They also hold that the present system of taxation is incapable of execution and proceeds. The present law of New-York requires the Assessors charged with its execution "to ascertain the taxable personal property" of all taxable inhabitants of the town or ward, and the assessment must include all the taxable personal property owned by the persons assessed within the State; and further, a valuation of taxable property is only to be reached by deducting debts due from the personal property that is subject to taxation. Now, it is a fair question whether this law as it stands today upon the statute-book is not in itself a nullity, for the reason that it requires an act to be done which from the very nature of the case it is impossible to do, and it is understood that some Assessors in the State take this view of the case. They allege that even if they have the power and capacity to find out, and examine, and appraise or estimate all visible tangible personal property subject to taxation, and the tax-payer alone can know the amount of his debts, and therefore that no assessment can be made on an individual according to a fair construction of the language of the statute unless the tax-payer will voluntarily report the amount of his invisible and intangible property, and also the amount of his debts. The law, however, does not compel or require the tax-payer to make any such report, nor does it authorize the Assessors to guess about taxable property that may have no existence, and about which they cannot have any certain knowledge or information. It is, therefore, worthy of consideration whether the law of New-York, as it stands today, does not in great part defeat itself, and whether the Assessors are not fully justified in declining to act as guessers and clairvoyants in such matters as they cannot by any possibility know (ascertain,) and in abandoning all attempts to value and assess personal property of an invisible, intangible character. But whether the existing tax system of New-York defeats itself or not, other influences, arising from causes over which the Assessors can have no control, have very effectually combined to render it practically inoperative. Thus, of the personal property of the whole country an amount equal to probably one-fifth, supposing the same to be all owned in the country, is represented by United States notes and securities, which are by law placed beyond the reach of State authorities for assessment and taxation. Under this head would be also included so much of personal property as is represented by "cash," in actual possession or on deposit, the same being like the bonds, a national instrumentality. Imported goods, wares and merchandise, in original packages, in possession of the merchant importer, also stand in the same category. The fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that no State can tax any instrumentality of the Federal Government—the power to tax involving the power to destroy—is now universally recognized and its legality acknowledged: but it is not so generally known that it has also been decided that the Federal Government cannot tax a State instrumentality, as, for example, in the special case decided, the income arising from the salary of a State office; and that Congress, some years since, acting under the advice of the Supreme Court, repealed so much of the Internal Revenue law as required the affixing of stamps to State processes, warrants, commissions, &c. But it would seem clear that what has been decided to be unlawful for the Federal Government to do in respect to the States, is equally and unquestionably unlawful for the States to do in respect to each other; as for example, the taxing of the instrumentality or the borrowing power of one State by another State. And hence the Commissioners hold, in conformity with the opinions of some of the best legal authorities in the country, with whom they have conferred, that the bond of a State, issued for the purpose of raising money, or as an acknowledgement of its indebtedness, is not taxable by any authority other than the State which issues it. The report gives instances of personal property exempt from taxation and adds that another door for the exemption of personal property from taxation in New-York, one wide enough to admit all owners of such property to pass through, and one practically beyond the power of the State officials to close, will be found to have been opened during the past year by a decision of the State Courts, that not only is property invested in national securities exempted from all State cognizance and taxation, but that indebtedness created by the purchase or hypothecation of such securities, whether incurred in legitimate transactions or avowedly for the purpose of evading taxation, may be used to offset a similar amount of other personal property, and thus withdraw the same from any control whatever by the State authorities for valuation and assessment. And here the questions present themselves. How can you devise a law to tax the incorporeal, invisible property of non-residents? How will you tax the owners of mortgages on real estate in New-York, who reside in Pennsylvania and certain counties in New-Jersey? How will you tax negotiable instruments, if owned by residents or non-residents, secured by property in New-York, if the negotiable instruments are located out of the State, since the Court of Appeals has decided that New-York cannot tax property having a *situs* or location beyond its jurisdiction? How can you tax the $1,000,000,000 of products and manufactures sent to New-York annually from other States in the hands of consignors and agents, and now exempt from taxation? How can personal property be reached while debts are permitted to reduce the assessment? What system can be introduced that will enable Assessors to see things which cannot be seen, or examine things that are intangible? And finally, in respect to so much of the personal property of the State as is visible, tangible and clearly within the territory and jurisdiction of the State: How shall we deal with such of this property as by the laws of contiguous and competing States is free from taxation? Can we afford to put manufacturing industry, capital employed in improving real estate and in building, shipping engaged in commerce, bonds and mortgages and other evidences of debt, under disadvantages from which they can readily relieve themselves by simply moving across our borders? The report then takes up the effect of injudicious taxation on business development in throwing on certain interests the burden by exempting others, and presents the difficulties in the way of estimating visible personal property. It also argues that special taxes on non-resident traders are unconstitutional.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM.

In answer to the third question propounded above, the Commissioners present the code of a new system of local taxation, in respect to which they feel entire confidence that it will prove in every way remedial of the most serious of the evils experienced under the present system, allow of simple, effective, and economical administration, and in opposition to which no objection has as yet been presented which cannot be shown to have its origin either in a misconception of the views of the Commissioners, or, in a prejudice in favor of old ways and observances, simply because they are old and customary, and not because they have been founded on either justice or expediency. The main features of the proposed new system they state as follows:

First—Taxation of real estate, lands and buildings, at a full and fair market valuation. The existing laws require this; but it is perfectly well understood that at present so much of this law as relates to valuation is a perfectly dead letter, and that in place of "full and just valuation," the valuation, as before shown, runs down as low, in some instances, as fifteen or twenty per cent.; and on the average for the whole State is not probably in excess of forty per cent.; and furthermore, that every Assessor in the State in annually certifying under oath that he has complied with the law, annually swears to that which he knows is untrue, and can only exculpate himself of moral as well as technical perjury, but the plea that his official acts deceive no one, and are understood to be a mere form, without meaning or significance. Now, it would seem clear that the first step in the way of reform of the existing tax system is to provide for the execution of this law; and the Commissioners in advance charge that no legislator or citizen can oppose or be indifferent to the adoption of measures calculated to bring about such a result without becoming thereby a party to fraud and a promoter of social immorality. They also recommend that the administration of the whole tax system of the State be placed under the charge of some supervising officer, intrusted with full powers, whose business would be to see that the laws, whatever they may be, are lived up to and enforced; and that he shall be especially required to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, any Assessor of the State who deliberately makes oath that he has complied with the provisions of the law, when the fact can be made evident that he has not done so.

Second—To tax moneyed corporations of the State in conformity with existing laws.

Third—A little reflection and an examination of the statistics of taxation will show that under the two heads above specified are included almost all of the property of the State now returned for assessment, and that what is not thus included is of a character very difficult, if not impossible, to fairly value and assess; and that the continued attempt, as now, to directly ascertain its value and assess it will be productive of very little revenue, and for reasons above presented must prove disastrous to the future development and prosperity of the State. The Commissioners therefore propose as a substitute for all such defective taxation, and as an equivalent for the present tax on individuals for personal property, to tax the occupier, be he owner or tenant, of any and every building used as a dwelling, or for any other purpose, on a valuation of three times the rental or rental value of the premises occupied; but not including, under such assessment, any land except such as the building stands on, or is essential for access thereto. All property not embraced under one of these provisions, as above stated, to be exempt from taxation. The general principles, irrespective of considerations of expediency, on which the Commissioners base the essential feature of their system, may be briefly presented as follows: The market value of real estate is always proportional to and dependent on the amount of personal property, or rather productive capital, placed upon it or in its immediate vicinity. Land in itself has originally no value, as it cost nothing to any man to produce it. If there is no personal property or productive capital connected with it or reflected on it, it will not sell in the market, or only at a nominal value. If by chance any buildings should be connected with such land, they will possess no rental value? Only as personal property or productive capital is brought in connection with real estate does its value become appreciable and augment. Applying practically to New-York, the proposed system for taxing personal property through buildings or rentals as its representative, we should find that the aggregate of taxation would be the lowest in the most sparsely settled agricultural districts of the State. Property here is mainly in land, and the value of the buildings is generally much less than the value of this land with which they are connected. As we leave the sparsely settled agricultural districts, and rise through the more densely populated portions of the State, from the villages to the towns, from the towns to the cities, and from the cities to the great Metropolis of the continent, we shall find that the value of land, of buildings, and the aggregate of taxable valuation, will increase, as the amount and accumulation of personal property increases, until land and buildings attain their greatest market and tax valuation in Wall-street, Broadway and Fifth-avenue, where the accumulation of personal property is the greatest. It is also to be observed that, starting at the bottom of the scale, with the value of land greatly in excess of the value of the buildings connected with the land, that this difference, as we progress upward through the more densely populated districts, gradually diminishes, until, as is the case very frequently in the cities, the value of the building greatly exceeds the value of the land on which it is situated. And yet, while under the proposed system the agricultural districts would, as now, pay the smallest proportion of the aggregate taxes, and the villages and cities, as now, also the largest, there would be no injustice, but, on the contrary, one uniform, equitable rule of valuation and assessment.

The report then proceeds to show that the proposed system is a correct standard of the measurement of personal property in different locations, and to illustrate it in the following manner: Let us suppose a piece of occupied real estate worth $10,000 to be presented for taxation in the country and in the city, respectively. In the country the assessment under the proposed system would be as follows:

Farm and farm buildings, valued at	$10,000 00
Value of building and lot $2,000.	
Rental of buildings, at 10 per cent.	
Three time rental as equivalent to personal property	600 00
Total valuation for assessment	$10,600 00

On the other hand, in the City, the assessment would be as follows:

City store and lot, valued at	$10,000
Value of building and lot $10,000.	
Rental of building at ten per cent. $1,000	
Three times rental as equivalent to personal property	3,000
Total valuation for assessment	$13,000

The remainder of the report is devoted to the subject of exemption, and speaks thus toward the end: The purchasers of United States bonds which are nominally exempt from taxation, are in effect taxed, and uniformly taxed in the high price which they are obliged to pay for these securities by reason of their exemption from taxation. It is not only a sound principle of political economy that a tax upon money at interest is simply a tax upon the borrowing price of the borrower, causing an increased rate of interest, or a reduced price to be obtained for the obligation given. The Supreme Court of the United States, through Chief Justice Marshall, held that "a tax on Government stock is a tax on the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States." If, therefore, we except the borrower from taxation in the form of a decreased rate of interest, grant him no special exemption or advantage, for his property, which is covered by the debt, has already, in other forms, been taxed, and the exemption will diffuse itself in the form of lower rate of interest, which will be the means of producing a higher price of labor, land and personal property, until the exemption is completely diffused.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Ocean Steamer Colorado Sunk Outside the Mersey—Five Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The steam-ship *Colorado*, which sailed from Liverpool, yesterday, for New-York, when just outside the Mersey, was run into with great violence by the steamer *Arabian*, inward bound. The *Colorado* received severe damages, and was run ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water with all on board. The *Arabian*, which was comparatively uninjured, rescued all the passengers of the *Colorado*, except five steerage passengers, who, it is supposed, jumped overboard in the panic which followed the shock of the collision, and were lost. The passengers were brought back to Liverpool, where they will be transferred to another steamer. The *Colorado* grounded off Crosby, at the mouth of the Mersey, where she lies full of water.

FISH CULTURE.

Meeting of the American Society at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The American Fish Culturist Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Cleft; Treasurer, B. H. Bowles; Secretary, R. Stone. Executive Committee—Seth Green, J. D. Bridgman and A. C. Rupe. The following resolutions were adopted today:

First. To petition the Government to establish two or more fish-hatching establishments on Puget Sound and the Atlantic coast. Second. To seek foreign exchanges. Third. For a permanent fish exhibition in Central Park. Fourth. That the head-quarters of the Association be at No. 10 Warren-street, New-York, where the next meeting, in February, 1873, will be held. The fifth recommends all the States to encourage fish culture.

The Society meets in New-York next February.

MASONIC.

The Grand Chapter and the Scottish Rite.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of this State received Companion Jerome Buck, today, as Grand Representative of Pennsylvania. Judge Lewis made the welcoming address. At a council of deliberation for conferring the Scottish rite under the authority of the Supreme Council, the thirty-third degree was conferred upon the following gentlemen by Orwin Welch, Thirty-third Deputy for the State: Mead Belden, of Syracuse; Geo. Babcock, of Troy; Edward H. Brown, of Syracuse, and Peter S. Olmer, of Penn Yan.

Return of Minister Washburne to the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is about to return to the United States on temporary leave of absence. He has transferred the Legation to Col. Hoffman, the First Secretary, who was yesterday presented to M. de Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Chargé d'Affaires.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,

FINE WATCHES.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES IN STERLING SILVER-WARE.

PARIS, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY ARTICLES OF REAL USE AND IN GREAT VARIETY, AT CLOSE PRICES.

WALTHAM WATCHES OF ALL GRADES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, A SPECIALTY.

—Advertisement.

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed; if applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants.

MARRIED.

DARRACH—HARWOOD.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, by Rev. Dr. Harwood, Bradford Darrach to Mary, daughter of Lilburne Harwood, Esq.

THOMPSON—WILLSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, by Rev. W. H. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's father, George Harrison, son of the late Major Thompson, of Bloomingdale Road, to Phemie, daughter of Winthrop Willson, of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

BROAD.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, 8th inst., Lewis Broad, native of Natick, Mass., aged 61.

☞ New-England papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—On the 7th inst., at Baldwinsville, Long Island, Thomas Baldwin, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, Mariana, wife of Luther J. Briggs, Jr., and daughter of Jonas Bartlett.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 167 Union-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872, Chas. Cunningham, in the 89th year of his age, native of Kilbarchan, Scotland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Bellevue Hospital, foot of East 26th-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GREEN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, Mary T., wife of Albert W. Green and daughter of T. R. Butler, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 28 West 39th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10 A. M.

HERRIMAN.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 7, Caroline, daughter of Margaret M. and the late John F. Herriman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her mother, No. 92 Remsen-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWSER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, John C. Howser, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 223 6th-av.

KING.—At Foo Chow, China, Sept. 27, 1871, Helen Van Courtlandt, wife of David King, Jr., of Newport, R. I., and daughter of Richard L. Morris, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Friday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock. Harlem trains leave Forty-second-street Depot at 11:40 A. M. for Williamsbridge, where carriages will be in attendance.

KNAPP.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, Harry Simmons, youngest son of Robert M. and Emily M. Knapp.

Relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Friday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At West Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, Thomas T. Miller, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—At Allenwood, Troy, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, Alice A., wife of Pliny A. Moore, and daughter of Benj. A. Tillinghast, Esq.

SMITH.—On Wednesday afternoon, of diphtheria, Edward Henry, youngest son of Wm. H. and Clarissa E. Smith, aged 2 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at the house, No. 401 West 38th-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M.

TOBEY.—On Wednesday, 7th inst., Heman A., Jr., infant son of Heman A. and Mary J. Tobey, aged 6 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 202 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Utica papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, widow of the late Henry Taylor, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family and also of her sons-in-law, Robert H. Gray, Ebenezer P. Ketcham and Jas. R. Davies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Memorial Church, 53d-st., near Lexington-av., on Friday, Feb. 9, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 4½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. JULIHN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND has been tested in thousands of cases of chronic disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and invariably with the most gratifying results. Testimonials of cure from leading citizens, whose testimony cannot be impeached, are constantly being received. We give one below:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

Dr. M. L. Julihn:

DEAR SIR: About a month ago, on your recommendation, I commenced taking your Hydrastin Compound. For fourteen years past I have suffered with kidney disease, accompanied with weakness and pain in the region of the kidneys. By the use of your remedy every symptom of disease has disappeared, and I consider myself so much benefited that it affords me much pleasure to testify to the value of your remedy. Yours, gratefully,

W. H. GOWDEY,
Lenox Crystal Glass Co., No. 27 Chambers-st.
Residence, No. 47 Bond-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

Call for circulars at B. KEITH & CO.'S, No. 41 Liberty-st.

For sale by all druggists.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WHOLESALE prices; Gold Watches, wholesale prices; Coral sets, $15, $20, and $25; Gold Chains, wholesale prices; Gold Thimbles, $5, $6, and $7; Watches and Jewelry repaired; Diamonds, Pearls, and Silverware bought.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 8; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS, No. 569 Hudson-st., corner West 11th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1872 contains 80 portraits of distinguished characters. Price 25 cents.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1872 has articles on Man's Place in Nature; Good Heads and Bad Characters; Science and Religion; Physiognomy, Physiology, Psychology. Price 25 cents.

MOTHER ANN LEE, FOUNDER OF THE Shakers; Hon. Charles Sumner; Paul B. Du Chaillu; J. A. Roebling; The Emperor of Germany and his Generals; with Portraits, Biographies and Characters; also, a number of Distinguished Clergymen and others, in the ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. 25 cents.

COMBINED ANNUALS OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for eight years—1865 to 1872. More than 500 pages and 350 engravings, with a Debate in Crania; Stammering and Stuttering, Cause and Cure; Fat Folks and Lean Folks; Bashfulness—Diffidence; Timidity, and How to Overcome It; Jealousy, its Cause and Cure; Marriage of Cousins—Why Not? Mirthfulness—Wit—Humor; National Types of Female Beauty; Choice of Pursuits; with much other rich and racy reading matter; all—eight years—nicely bound in one volume, price $1 75. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "DREAMING, STILL DREAMING;" sung with great success by Mrs. Seguin, Miss Markham and others; just published; price 50 cents. Also, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," 30 cents; "Oh, That We Two were Maying," by GOUNOD, 40 cents; "Qui Vive," March, 50 cents; "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 75 cents.

DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at head-quarters, "the Republican Bouerie," No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. ROBERT B. BOYD, President. T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary. P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock. J. H. BRADY, Chairman.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 167 East 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.

ALBON P. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN R. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Proceedings of the Investigating Committee Yesterday—Testimony of George W. Campbell, Henry W. Benedict, Frank Hayes, Howard Mayor, and Others.

The Senate Committee on Retrenchment resumed its session, yesterday, Senator BUCKINGHAM in the chair.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, assistant weigher of the Fourth District, testified that he was never offered a gratuity by a merchant or a merchant's clerk, but he had got samples of sugar for family use for obliging a merchant in the matter of weighing his goods. In his opinion, other weighers were as accommodating.

EDWARD WILKES testified in reply to the Chairman: I am foreman to ROBERT EDWARDS, who has been weigher for the past three years. Sometimes the weights of soda-ash and steel are taken from the English marks, and I have heard of the men being paid by the carmen to facilitate goods going off the dock, but I never heard of merchants giving gratuities to weighers. If it was known the weigher would be immediately discharged.

To Senator BAYARD—We are paid by merchants for extra services. I am aware that weighers are paid on fraudulent pay-rolls. Four years ago Mr. EGAN, a weigher, had names of men on his pay-roll who did no work. I called Mr. CORNELL's attention to it, and EGAN was dismissed. When Mr. PERKINS was my foreman, I used to divide my extra fees with him. He got two-thirds. The same arrangement exists with Mr. EDWARDS. I have settled with him in his office, and the matter has been secret until today.

To Senator Casserly—Our pay-roll runs from Friday to Friday. In the pay-roll for November there were five Fridays, though by the Almanac it appears there were only four Fridays in that month. That must have occurred by mistake.

Andrew J. Ogletree testified to the Chairman—I am a clerk under Mr. EDWARDS, United States Weigher. I was not paid for my services as Republican challenger at the polls at the last State election, as has been stated before this Committee.

To Senator Casserly—I was away from work on election day, but I was paid the same as if I attended.

Henry W. Benedict, examined by the Chairman—I have been approached by a Custom-house officer for a gift. On the 8th of December I got 250 tons of coal by the *Princeton*. I went on board, and an inspector of Customs named CLEYES observed to me that Cannel coal was good grate-coal, and he asked me to send a load to his house. I made no reply, but from the inspector's manner I anticipated trouble. The request was repeated in the evening, with the same result. The following day I again went on board the vessel, when he asked me for it for the third time. I made no reply, when the Captain called me aside and said, "the inspector wants some coal, hadn't you better give it to him?" I replied he was the most impudent man I ever met, and I would not give him a pound. While making the demand, the inspector intimated it was unnecessary to have the coal weighed, as he could return weights himself. He made his returns six per cent. higher than the City weighers, thus realizing his anticipations from the man's manner. There was also considerable delay in getting out the coal.

HOWARD MAYOR, an assistant superintendent of the Customs, was examined in relation to a statement of JOHN RAFFERTY concerning appraiser's sales. [RAFFERTY stated that he purchased goods upon the catalogue; that a box which purported to contain English prints was filled only with rags; that a bag said to contain English down turned out to be nothing but rubbish.] I could not give any explanation of that. The advertisement merely states that a sale of so many packages will take place. It is published in the principal papers in the City. The purchaser has no opportunity of finding out the condition of the goods except by the Appraiser's mark. I think the description of the goods in the catalogue quite sufficient, and is similar to the ordinary manner of sales in this City. There is no opportunity of weighing given to the purchaser. Four days before the sale samples are placed alongside the cases. The sale takes place by auction in the ordinary way.

FRANK HAYES, examiner in the Appraiser's Department, testified that he had charge of the sale of unclaimed goods. A list of the packages is made out, with marks indicating the Appraiser's valuation. In case of liquor, the appraisement states the value per gallon. After sale, a gauger ascertains the quantity, and duty is paid accordingly. It was his duty to prepare the catalogues. The catalogue states the article to be sold and no allowance is made for deficiency, and if a purchaser finds a number of bottles broken, he is excluded from complaint. I never knew any Custom-house officials interested in the sales of these goods.

To Senator Bayard—These catalogues are a violation of the spirit and meaning of the act, and afford opportunities for frequent frauds.

To Senator Casserly—I don't see any reason why the catalogues should not be more specific.

F. G. PHILLIPS, appointment clerk in the Custom-house, testified he was directed by Senator HOWE to prepare a list of the appointees now in office recommended by the New-York Republican Senators and Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, under the administrations of Collectors MURPHY, GRINNELL and ARTHUR. The list was not ready at present, but would be in a few days.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Senate Investigating Committee.

The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to assist the United States Senate Investigating Committee (at their request) in its inquiries, by laying before it information regarding the manner of collecting the Customs at this port and suggestions for reform, was to have met at 2 P. M. yesterday. At the hour named Hon. F. A. CONKLING, the Chairman, was the only member present, and after waiting awhile, he declared the meeting adjourned till Monday next. Meantime the Senate Committee will have adjourned its sittings to Washington, and the Chamber of Commerce Committee will prepare a report, and send it to the capital. The business men who constitute the Chamber of Commerce ought to be able to make some valuable suggestions on the subject under consideration. The point to which Mr. CONKLING's Committee will chiefly devote its labors is the amendment of the forms of official proceeding in the Custom-house, some of which, having been established nearly a century ago, are either inadequate or unnecessarily cumbersome for the transactions of today.

Custom-House Oaths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of importers to a reform in the matter of Custom-house oaths, which is suggested by a bill introduced into Congress by Hon. C. L. MERRIAM, of this State, enabling Notaries and other State officers to administer the affidavits now required to be made personally before a Deputy Collector. This totally unnecessary exaction is the cause of more loss of time and patience than any other one requirement at the Custom-house. A merchant is obliged to leave his office during the most important hours of the day, and take his place in a long queu, finally to reach the Deputy and bow in response to his unintelligible recitation. The oath has been already signed, and an affirmation before a Notary is certainly quite as binding as before a Deputy. But when the former has been authorized by this act to officiate, the importer may always find a Notary without loss of time, and can receive prompt attention. Let our importers urge their friends in Congress to hasten this improvement, and we shall have secured at least one Custom-house REFORM.

A Young Lady's Clothing Takes Fire at an Amateur Performance.

From the Selma (Ala.) Times, Feb. 3.

The audience at the Opera-house last night was thrown into confusion and consternation during the close of the last scene in the "Cantata," by the dress of one of the young ladies on the stage, Miss ELLEN GOODWYN, taking fire from a blue light, ignited for the purpose of giving effect to the tableau. Her dress was of a very light and inflammable material, and burned so rapidly that she was enveloped in flames before assistance could be rendered. The hall was soon a scene of alarm and confusion; some rushing upon the stage, while others were frantically endeavoring to gain the doors, as the flames from the young lady's dress threatened to communicate to the curtains above. The fire was finally extinguished by wrapping the lady in the carpet on the stage, but not until her face and hands were severely burned. It appears almost a miracle that the flames were not communicated to others, as there were twenty-five or thirty young ladies on the stage at the time, nearly all of whom were attired in costumes of equally light texture as that worn by Miss GOODWYN. The management of the light, we regret to say, was imperfect, it being burned too near the stage, and, perhaps, in too careless a manner. Professionals may make use of such contrivances to produce scenic effects, but amateurs should let them alone, especially when they do not understand their management.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 380 feet south-east of Ninth-avenue, 18 by 54, three stories; THOMPSON & SMITH, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 80, four stories; G. N. & N. A. WILLIAMS, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One concert hall south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 92 feet west of Third-avenue, one-story and basement, 70 by about 140; JOHN KOCH, owner.

One tenement house west side of Second-avenue, 24.6 feet south of Twenty-seventh-street, 18 by 58, five stories; FRANCIS E. GEIS, owner.

One tenement house south-west corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, 24.6 by 60, five stories; FRANCIS E. GEIS, owner.

One tenement house, No. 517 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 60, five stories; VAN DOLSEN & ARNOTT, owners.

One tenement-house, south side of Cherry-street, fifty feet east of Jackson-street, 27 by 47, five stories; JAMES WOODS, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 88 Second-avenue, (rear,) 25 by 48.6, five stories; C. WILDBUGER, owner.

One store and tenement, south-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 25.10 by 56, four stories, DEIDREICH WEHRENBURG, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 94 Orchard-street, 22 by 56, five stories; AUGUST BRAUN, owner.

One store and tenement, south-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, 24.9 by 51, five stories; M. LINDERMAN, owner.

One factory, Nos. 511 and 513 West Fifty-third-street, 42 by 80, four-stories, WM. OPENHYM, owner.

One work-shop, No. 278 East Houston-street, 20 by 20, two-stories, FREDERICK HAGEN, owner.

One work-shop, Nos. 13 and 15 Doyer-street, 44.10 by 51.3 and 62, five-stories and basement, CHARLES S HINES, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	17	Stores and tenements	3
Brown-stone fronts	5	Concert-hall	1
Brick fronts	12	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	5	Work-shops	2
Tenement-houses	5		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick hotel, north-east corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street, 105 by 68, roof to be changed from flat to Mansard; EDMUND HURRY, owner.

One brick hotel, south-east corner of Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, 90.54, four stories; propose raising building two stories, front wall to be taken down and rebuilt and first floor made level with sidewalk; COURTLAND PALMER, owner.

One brick public-house, &c., on Broadway, extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, 203 by 97.6, three stories; an additional tier of beams to be placed between first and second tiers, twelve wooden posts in cellar to be taken out and twelve brick piers built instead; R. T. FORD, owner.

One brick theatre, Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third-street, 50 by 90, four stories, two upper floors to be partitioned and converted into Masonic lodge-rooms; A. B. DARLING, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 16 East Fifteenth-street, 25 by 45, three stories, centre pier taken out of basement and first story, iron girder across opening, 15.6 long and wrought-iron tie girder substituted; Mr. VAN BEURAN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 194 Bleecker-street, 25 by 43, three stories, first floor to be changed into a store; Mrs. DREYFOUS, owner.

One brick stable, No. 6 Second-street, 25 by 50, two stories, two stories to be added and front wall taken down and rebuilt; Mrs. DREYFOUS, owner.

Two brick stores and tenements, Nos. 581 and 583 First-avenue, 21 by 46, four stories; stone fronts to be taken out and iron columns, with T girders substituted; H. S. O'BRIEN, owner.

One brick store and tenement, north-east corner of Madison and Market streets, 25 by 42, three stories; two stories to be added and roof changed from flat to Mansard; JOSEPH KAHN, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 88 Second-avenue, 25 by 58, three and a half stories, one story to be added; C. WILDBERGER, owner.

One brick store and tenement, south-east corner of Bowery and Stanton-street, 25.10 by 80, three and a half stories; part of front and side walls to be taken down, and new stone front to be put in; German Exchange Bank, owners.

Three brick warehouses, Nos. 528, 530 and 532 Washington-street, 33.4 by 69; propose removing wood girders and posts on first, second and third floors, and set fore-and-aft partitions (studding) in their place; rear walls adjoining to and twenty feet back from same to be taken down; corner pier of basement of corner house to be removed, and wall above supported by a six-round iron column and T beam. T. W. LEWIS, owner.

One brick workshop, No. 411 West Twenty-fifth-street, 25 by 25, four stories; rear wall to be taken down and extended to rear of lot, ABM. FRAZER, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Crosby-street, Nos. 63, 65, 67, H. W. COLLENDER and estate of M. PHELAN, owners; unsafe walls, damaged by fire.

Prince-street, No. 76, estate of JAMES MINELL, owner; unsafe walls generally and floor beams.

Sullivan-street, No. 69, CHARLES S. COVERT, owner; unsafe ceilings of upper story, front room.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 8, were marked with a better degree of feeling than has been exhibited for some time past, the attendance being unusually large, bidding throughout spirited, and although all the sales advertised to occur were not consummated, the property sold brought good figures and an extensive list was disposed of, while for such portion of the real estate as was not sold good bids were received. The following is a review of the proceedings:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of ABNER L. ELY, deceased, sold six lots located on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Ninety-ninth-street, for $9,100 each, the purchaser being L. J. PHILLIPS. The four corner lots are full size, while the two adjoining lots, fronting on the Boulevard, have a front of 54.6 feet, with an average depth of about 88 feet. The same firm also sold ten lots, each 25 by 100.10, belonging to same estate, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, at prices ranging from $2,150 to $2,300 apiece. The purchasers were Mr. PHILLIPS, FRANCIS TOMES and ISAAC LAWTERBACH. At another executor's sale, by order of the executors of HENRY W. RYERSON, deceased, Messrs. MULLER & Co. also sold two full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, for $2,225 each, Mr. PHILLIPS being the buyer. At public auction property as follows was in addition disposed of by the same auctioneers: Three lots, each 23.6 by 98.9, on the north side of East Twenty-second-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, adjoining the corn exchange mills, with the buildings on the same, consisting of a dwelling, a stable and sheds in the rear, sold for $6,900 each; purchaser C. H. BASS. One full lot on the south side of East Twenty-third-street, between the avenues above-named, and in the rear of the property last mentioned, sold for $7,400; purchaser Z. H. BROWER; also, four full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues sold at from $2,000 to $2,110 each; purchaser TERENCE FARLEY and JAMES F. BARRON. At a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Esq., referee, the same firm further disposed of two lots together, forming a plot 44 by 98.9, located on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and sold in one parcel for $12,580; purchaser ANNA M. TRIMBLE. For the following described real estate offered by Messrs. MULLER & Co. bids as noted were received, but as the values of the properties as estimated by the owners were not reached, no sales were affected. For two four-story English basement brown-stone front houses and lots, on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, 60.6 inches west of Broadway, known as Nos. 12 and 14, the lots being together 25 by 98.9; $6 500 bid. For a plot of land, 73 by 100, with a four-story brick factory and other buildings thereon, known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Wooster-street; east side, between Grand and Broome, $52,500 bid. For the four-story brick store and lot—the latter 29.10 by 65—No. 250 Sixth-avenue, north-east corner of West Sixteenth-street, $34,300 bid, and for the four-story brick factory and lot—the latter 30 by 92—No. 55 West Sixteenth-street, in rear of above, $19,500 bid. In regard to the property on Laurens-street, known as No. 110, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with two three-story brick buildings thereon, front and rear, respectively advertised for sale at auction yesterday by MULLER & Co., it was announced that a sale had been made by private contract.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, offered at auction two lots even, 25 by 69, known as Nos. 65 and 67 Laurens-street, west side, between Broome and Spring streets. Only one of these—No. 65—was sold, however, enough being realized thereby to satisfy the judgment in the case. Purchased by JOHN C. HENDERSON for $14,500. D. M. SEAMAN also offered at public auction the premises known as No. 336 Broome-street, north side, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, embracing a two-story and attic brick house, with lot 20 by 75.2, for which bids to the amount of $10,700 were received, but no sale made. No further business was transacted.

For today no sales are announced, but particular attention is called to the important auction which is to be held at the Exchange on Thursday of next week, Feb. 15, at which some 200 very choice building lots, belonging to the Devlin estate, will be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. Also, to the sale of valuable Brooklyn real estate, announced for Thursday, Feb. 15, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

The sale by HATCH & VAN DOREN of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet west of Sixth-av., for $34,000, is reported.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots, n. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 99th-st., together in size, 100.11x100, $9,100 each	$36,400
2 lots, e. s. Grand Boulevard, 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., adjoining above, together 54.6x87.10, $9,100 each	18,200
2 lots, n. s. 104th-st., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., each 25x100.10, $2,300 each	4,600
4 lots, n. s. 104th-st., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., adjoining above, each same size, $2,150 each	8,600
4 lots, n. s. 104th-st., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., adjoining above, each same size, $2,300 each	9,200
2 lots, n. s. 103d-st., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., each 25x100.11, $2,225 each	4,450
3 lots, n. s. East 22d-st., 384.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., each 23.6x98.9, with buildings on same, $6,900 each	20,700
1 lot, s. s. East 23d-st., 394 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	7,400
2 lots, n. s. West 147th-st., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11, $2,100 each	4,200
1 lot n. s. W. 147th-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., adjoining above, same size	2,000
1 lot n. s. W. 147th-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., adjoining above, same size	2,110
2 lots s. s. E. 28th-st., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., together in size 44x98.9, sold in one piece	12,580

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, No. 65 Laurens-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x69	$14,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

HOTEL GURNI.

For sale—The private hotel located on north-west corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., formerly and for many years kept by BLANCARD, and since his death, with the same high character, by Mrs. J. E. SEAVER. The lease has three years to run from May 1, 1872, for the four four-story houses known as Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240 4th-av., containing in all forty-five rentable rooms, all now occupied by first-class families. The rent of the four houses is $8,000 per annum, ($2,000 each;) the bonus for the lease, together with the elegant furniture, is offered for sale for $40,000, (cost of furniture about $60,000.) Possession to a qualified and suitable party at a short notice. The above is offered for sale in consequence of the failing health of the proprietress. For permits and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store, No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 24x90 feet; rented for $4,500 per annum, till May 1, 1873. Price asked, $50,000.

ALSO.

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. 92 William-st., corner Platt-st.—first-class four-story store, 32x72 feet; leased to May, 1873, for $6,500 per annum. Price asked, $70,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALKER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

IMPORTANT.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, valuable property, on a wide street, that is being rapidly taken up for business purposes. Has a large rental. Terms easy. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV. BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., an elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin, newly and magnificently furnished by the present owner, whose early departure for Europe alone induces him to offer it; or will be rented for two years to a small private family; also, a fine stable on 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, near 5th-av., on 37th, four-story house, over 24 feet wide, three rooms deep, in elegant order, for sale cheap. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick house for sale in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; it is 21x48 feet; has been recently overhauled and is in perfect order; it can be bought very reasonably and either with or without the modern furniture; to any one desiring to purchase a comfortable house in a convenient location this is an opportunity seldom offered.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., ON COLUMBIA College property, a first-class four-story brown-stone house. It was built by the former owner for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner, and can be bought very low, either furnished or unfurnished, and with immediate possession. Ground rent $250.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, real estate broker and auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars to him. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; also, two houses on south side of 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of
R. NEWTON, 539 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

$16,000.—FOR SALE—IN EAST 58th-st., three-story brown-stone house, replete with all modern improvements; black-walnut finish; 21x55x100; terms to suit.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
NO. 602 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 117 West 32d-st.; price, $25,000. Also, elegant house and stable, with six or more lots, on 152d-st., near St. Nicholas-av.; for sale low and on easy terms.
DYE & CURTIS,
No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 43D-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., A good paying tenement, three-story brick, brown-stone house; a bargain.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—SUPERB dwelling for sale, in fee; also, very near 5th-av., in 48th-st., full-sized leasehold, at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., 50x100 feet, for sale low; also a Madison-av. entire front on 112th-st.; "bargains."
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—LARGE DWELLING NEAR St. Thomas' Church for sale, exceedingly low; one of those desirable Columbia lease-holds.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FULL-WIDTH four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near 49th-st.; rent, $5,500 per year; early possession. Also, two elegant houses facing the Park. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Doyer-st., 80 feet from the Bowery and Chatham-square, an established wholesale furniture-house the past twenty years; terms easy.
THOS. M. WYATT, No. 21 Park-row.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. For permits, &c., apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR SPLENDID LOTS, 200 feet west of Morningside Park, on 114th-st.; price, $15,000; mortgage, $10,000.
DYE & CURTIS,
No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF premises, on the corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., now occupied as a bank, with furniture; also, a valuable safe. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT purchaser—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; possession at once.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NO. 20 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet; will be sold at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 48th-st. near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. GEDNEY, No. 143 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 by 55 by ½ block. Price, $36,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$32,500 ON MURRAY HILL—A choice four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, beautiful surroundings, and must be sold at once. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 3½ Murray-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all out-buildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x125, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 122 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class three-story and high-basement brick house; twelve rooms and large sub-cellar. This is a thoroughly well-built house, pressed-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings, high ceilings, all modern improvements, street paved, sewer, &c. Location very central and convenient; within five minutes' walk of Broad-st., and of both the New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Everything in perfect order. Price $14,500. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.—Nearly all desirable property offered for sale. Rent there is on our books.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT RESIDing in Europe, with his family, offers for rent for one year his homestead residence at Fordham, furnished complete, with library, billiard-room, carriages, horses, cow, carriage-house, stables, barn, ice-house, (filled,) garden, and seven or twenty acres of land, surrounded by Jerome Park, St. John's College, churches, stores, &c., possession 1st May next; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 119 Broadway.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE AND COMMOdious dwelling-house at Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., near the junction of the New-Jersey Midland and Sussex Railroads, with stable, garden and an acre of land, and more if desired; possession on the 1st of April. For terms and further particulars, apply to HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished and unfurnished houses to let, in first-class situations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET—A FULLY-FURnished house between 33d and 34th sts., to a private family only. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE AND FOUR story brown-stone houses, Nos. 33 and 66 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Permits at No. 103 Chambers-st.

A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE to let, at No. 149 West 12th-st. at $135 per month

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES
TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 16 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

TO RENT,
BANKERS, INSURANCE AND LAWYERS
OFFICES,
IN BUILDINGS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117 AND 119 BROADWAY.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE building, No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; suitable for banking, insurance, law offices, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS stable, with seven stalls, large carriage-room, two coachmen's room, situated in West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $1,500 per annum; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORES on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Estate of Wm. Rhinelander, deceased, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separate. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., or DAVID W. McLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE FIRST LOFTS adjoining, one second loft, two fourth lofts adjoining; also offices. Apply to E. P. RYDER, Room No. 14, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices on the fourth floor of No. 30 Broadway; should be seen to be appreciated. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 870 Broadway, not including store; well suited for business purposes, being near Union-square. For terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER.—WELL-LIGHTED rooms, 50x50, 25x50, and basement, adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner of Hester.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 323 Canal-st., near Broadway. Inquire of MELLEN & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO
CHOICE LOTS,
situate on the
BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS.,
LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN,
136TH, 137TH, 138TH, 139TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 135th and 138th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulk-head line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE 23D-ST. PROPERTY.

BLACKWELL & CO. will sell at auction ON SATURDAY, FEB. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. W. Goodrich, Esq., referee, East 23d-st., the lot 23x98.9, known as No. 104 East 23d-st., with the FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLING thereon. Further particulars of
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 13 AND 15 HOWARD-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Wm. W. Wakeman, Jr., Executor:

HOWARD-STREET.—The valuable lots, together with the buildings thereon, Nos. 13 and 15 Howard-st., south side, between Broadway and Elm-st., being 25 feet west of Elm-st. Plot is 50x100, in the midst of first-class improvements, with possession May 1, 1872. Maps and full particulars at 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM TO RENT OF 200 acres, within twenty miles and not over from the City, or would take a place on shares; has ample means; is a professed tobacco raiser, and wishes to get on a good farm. Apply, with particulars and terms, to M. FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE for one-half cash, balance short mortgage; location above 40th-st.; price not to exceed $23,000. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A LADY, HAVING furniture, would like to meet with a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, who would rent her a house, for which she would give choice of rooms and furnish board. References given and required. Address W. W. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.
THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD, } Trustees.
O. W. PEABODY,

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, 10th inst., and reopen March 1, 1872.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD PREFERred and common stock bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,500 PER MILE.
In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 each.
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.
Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,
$920,000
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

ALL TAXES PAID.
Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK WOOD [illegible] COMPANY, held at No. 120 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, the following Directors were elected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

NATH. CHENEY,	FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
HENRY J. DAVISON,	GEORGE B. POST,
LEWIS EDWARDS,	JAMES RENWICK,
RICHARD M. HUNT,	JOHN A. THOMPSON,
EDW. H. KENDALL,	CALVERT VAUX,
FRED. C. MERRY,	THEODORE WESTON,
	FRED'K. C. WITHERS.

The following officers were appointed:
GEO. B. POST, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Vice-President.
LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.
RICHARD M. HUNT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 45 East 14th-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office as above, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
AUG. M. HUSTED, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

$100,000 NEW-YORK SIXES, due in thirty years, for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROADS,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872.

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. F. ROWE, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. RISLEY, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing same, or any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be approved or indorsed by this Board.
H. A. KENRICK,
Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

66th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS of PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

FARRAGUT
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, NO. 346 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, 61 LIBERTY-ST.
Cash Capital - - - $200,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE Policies, and solicits from the public (especially friends and customers of the late FULTON) a share of their business.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. L. ANTHONY,	E. E. EAMES,
PHILO C. CALHOUN,	WM. H. BEERS,
N. D. MORGAN,	WM. MULLIGAN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
ECKFORD WEBB,	JAMES L. BOGERT,
CHARLES A. DENNY,	WM. H. STEWART,
WM. WATSON, JR.,	WM. A. COBB,
MARCUS F. HODGES,	WM. F. SHIRLEY,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	A. H. GODWIN,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,	S. S. FISHER,
GEORGE H. JONES,	J. E. GOLL.

JOHN M. FURMAN, President.
WM. A. COBB, Vice-President.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Assistant Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG are offering, this week, great bargains in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS and MERINO CLOAKS, INFANTS' WAISTS, FLANNEL SKIRTS, HATS and CAPS, at half their value.

WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Feb. 28, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6½ o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Wed., Mar. 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 51 Chambers-st.

JAN. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on improved real estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the amount loaned being less than forty per cent. of the market value		$4,629,638 75
Stocks of the United States, par	$756,000	
Stocks of the State of Georgia, (old bonds,) par value $49,000—at market price	41,650	
Stocks of the State of Tennessee, (old bonds,) par value $97,000—at market price	63,050	
Stocks of the County of New-York, par	456,300	
Stocks of Westchester	65,000	
Stocks of City of New-York	2,944,500	
Stocks of City of Brooklyn	243,000	
Stocks of City of Rochester	50,000	
Stocks of City of Troy	18,000	
		4,637,500 00
Real estate—Banking-house		147,527 18
Cash on hand and on deposit in the Broadway and Park National Banks		1,043,819 32
Accrued interest to date, all good and collectable		195,350 09
Total		$10,653,835 35
Of which is due 23,891 depositors, including interest to date and internal revenue tax		9,950,696 74
Leaving a guarantee fund of		$703,138 61

HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Controller.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages, at 7 per cent., on real estate in City of New-York and vicinity, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon		$2,817,568 00
Banking-house and lots, cost		243,589 71
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds, par		1,465,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, par		125,000 00
Bonds of other States, 6 per cent., par		100,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par		18,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. Bonds, par		637,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par		6,300 00
New-York County 6 per cent. Bonds, par		34,000 00
Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds, par		110,000 00
Bonds of towns in State of New-York, 7 per cent., par		315,000 00
Demand loans, at 7 per cent., on United States Bonds and other public securities		1,029,550 00
Cash on hand and deposited in bank		513,563 31
Accrued interest and premiums on securities		210,554 86
Amount of resources		$7,115,125 88
LIABILITIES.		
Due depositors, principal	$6,613,266 10	
Due interest to Jan. 1, 1872	175,229 15	
		6,788,495 25
SURPLUS		$326,630 63

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,519,396 10.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR A NEW-ENGLAND man, with from $1,000 to $5,000, to engage in and control a pleasant, practical, positive business of established reputation and assured success. A fortune for a good man. Reference—M. C. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange and New-York Gold Exchange wants a partner, with capital, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks and gold. Address A. T. X., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH ABILITY AND small capital can have a share in a lucrative literary enterprise. Address R., Box No. 2,748 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED—SECOND-hand 40-horse power stationary engine, in good order. Address, with description, age and price, T. L. C., P. O. Box No. 377 Derby, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION to an invalid, lady's maid or child's nurse, with a family leaving New-York, by a young American girl, fully capable of filling either position; best City references. Apply at No. 247 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable, and a very good cook in all its branches; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; prefers the country; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, and excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has three and a half years' reference from former place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or chamber-maid and seamstress by a highly recommended young woman; good seamstress; operates on machines; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good thorough cook; is an excellent baker; understands milk and butter; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference from their present employers. Call at No. 105 East 15th-st., three doors from Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as first-class waitress, or chamberwork and waitress; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman and excellent family cook; will do washing; four years' best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED waitress, or would do chamber-work; best City references. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., second floor, rear house.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A short distance in the country, Protestant nurse and seamstress; one child. Call at No. 335 4th-av. Lady can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; no objection to boarding-house or hotel; excellent references. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 254 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; reference given. Address Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; no objection to chamber-work and sewing; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as cook or laundress. Apply for three days at No. 50 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION to go out by the day. Call for three days at No. 50 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at present employer's, No. 337 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; wages $25; City references. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store, between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and baker; no objection to the country; understands pastry, cream, butter and soups; good reference. Inquire for two days at No. 247 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a Protestant woman who perfectly understands her business; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as waitress or child's nurse; good references from last place. Call at No. 209 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best references. Apply at present employer's, No. 311 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACCOMPLISHED, musical and experienced in household matters, desires a situation in a family where her services will be appreciated. Address P. E., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as farmer; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has had twenty-three years experience; has spent eight years in the Connecticut valley raising tobacco; understands the business to perfection. A gentleman wishing to go in to raising tobacco, can apply to M. FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a sober, steady man; a Protestant; is a good groom and coachman; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; industrious, willing and not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Apply or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; has fifteen years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A very respectable North of Ireland Protestant young man; is an excellent waiter; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and everything that belongs to the business; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City. Address C. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A short time in the City, a place as night or day watchman, or porter; writes a good hand, and would be willing to make himself useful. Call or address No. 763 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address R., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German who has lived with his present employer for the last sixteen years. For reference apply at No. 28 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single man; satisfactory references from last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain a situation for his coachman with a private family; can be well recommended. Apply to JAMES, Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has good reference. Apply for one day at No. 8 State-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS IN want of a good situation; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN (AN American,) aged eighteen, a situation to learn the undertaking business; good references if required. Address UNDERTAKER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a dry-goods store, or any wholesale establishment, by a strong young man eighteen years old; six months in the country; satisfactory references. Call or address for two days P. O'B., No. 251 7th-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant young man; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address A. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN. OPPOSITE 36TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 3 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1872.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, JAMES H. ELLIOT withdrew from our firm on the 1st of February, 1872. MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] VERY stylish [illegible] Coupé, [illegible] rockaway, one coupé rockaway, very light; also one phaeton; all nearly new, and used by a private family. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony, forty inches high, six years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by a child six years old; also wagon; will seat four children; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stables, No. 161 East [illegible]-st.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Bender, of Paris, on double springs; perfectly fresh; for sale low. Apply at private stable No. 2 East 20th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, two doors west of St. James' Theatre, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gilsey, Sturtevant and Coleman Houses, will shortly open with handsomely-furnished apartments for gentlemen, together with a first-class restaurant.

LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET several handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at No. 328 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE, RELINQUISHING housekeeping, will sell their furniture entire, taking part in board with a good party, or sell on accommodating terms. Address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a handsomely furnished back parlor; also, a large room on second floor; bath, gas, heater, &c., in a small private family; reference exchanged. Call all this week at 237 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 46 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, west of 6th-av.—Second floor front room, closets, hot and cold water, to let, with board to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen only, without board, large handsome front alcove room for two, $12; one for $7. No. 149 West 46th-st.

NO. 128 EAST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a furnished room to let on second floor to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 307 WEST 52D-ST. — PRIVATE House—Rooms without board; handsomely furnished; first-class accommodation; permanent or transient parties.

TO LET—IN A SOCIABLE FRENCH FAMILY, fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; price very low to permanent parties. Apply at No. 65 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN handsome house, will let the best rooms, with bath-room; every modern convenience, and superior private or family table. Address F., No. 201 2d-av.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH-ST., (OLD NO. 71,) near 6th-av., two pleasant third-floor square-rooms, with first-class board, gas and fire; references exchanged.

NO. 211 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO GENTLEMEN without board, handsomely furnished rooms, on first and parlor floors, arranged for bed-rooms or parlors; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family owning house, with or without board, for families or gentlemen; references exchanged. At No. 107 West 41st-st.

NO. 260 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FRONT hall-room, with large closet, to let, with board; house first class and well located; terms reasonable; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., THIRD-STORY front room to rent, with board; also back parlor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references required.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on third floor front; also hall-room back; first-class house and table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 325 West 34th-st.

NO. 400 WEST 23D-ST.—ELEGANT furnished front parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, with board or private table; rooms for gentlemen; first-class private family.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished suite; private table, if required. Also, rooms freshly furnished for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple, with board.

NO. 176 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE back parlor to let, southern exposure, front view; first-class private boarding-house; few boarders; also attic room.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, finely furnished, including piano, on second floor; also room on fourth floor, with board; table boarders wanted.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman, in a strictly private family; references exchanged. Apply 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 220 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE family have two large rooms to rent, with board; also reception-room; references required.

NO. 152 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —Gentlemen and ladies can get good board, gas, hot and cold water in the rooms; terms moderate.

ONE FRONT ROOM, FACING SOUTH, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with board, in a small family; references. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE front room to let, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place.—One or two rooms to let, with board; facilities for French conversation.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR gentlemen only. No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH-ST. — ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, at $8, $9 and $12; two in a room, $16.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, also day board; location first-class and desirable.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—A FRONT room on third story with first-class board; southern exposure.

NO. 15 EAST 9TH-ST.—A LARGE AND small furnished room to rent at a very low price.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A well-furnished room, with board, south of 14th-st., between 2d-av. and University-place, in a strictly private family, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address THOMAS, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, John Norris Robinson, Anthony Joseph Drexel, Francis Anthony Drexel, and James Hood Wright, plaintiffs, against A. E. GODEFFROY, J. S. Brancker and Frederick H. Opperman, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three thousand and ninety-one 8-100 dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1871.

TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of January, 1872. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY,
ja5-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK. City and County of New-York.—JONAS SONNEBORN, Sigmund J. Seligman, and Henry Cohen, plaintiffs, against H. SANDBERGER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1872.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the new Court-house in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1872.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
ja26-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED by a wholesale boot and shoe house; good and experienced salesmen for Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Central and Southern Illinois; none but those who have a good trade and understand the business need apply. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED by a wholesale boot and shoe house. Experienced salesmen for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address Box No. 2,944 New-York Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible] PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9, third and positively only performance of Wallace's MARITANA.

Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mrs. COOK, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN and HALL. Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, first grand matinee THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, with a star cast, including Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as ARLINE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN as the GYPSY QUEEN, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN and WHIFFIN. SATURDAY EVENING—second extra night—First performance in New-York of Cherubini's masterwork THE WATERCARRIER, DER WASSERTRAEGER. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY'S operatic debut in America in Herold's ZAMPA. TUESDAY, Feb. 13, DON GIOVANNI. DON JUAN. Seats at the Academy and at Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 9,
first performance in New-York of an
OPERA BY CHERUBINI.
THE WATER-CARRIER, (LES DEUX JOURNEES,) DER WASSERTRAEGER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BOHEMIAN GIRL—THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.—SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., FIRST GRAND MATINEE, BOHEMIAN GIRL, (with a star cast.) Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Arline; Mrs. SEGUIN as Gypsy Queen, and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, and WHIFFIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EVERY AFTERNOON!
EVERY EVENING!!
THE WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON! EVERY EVENING!!

All the Athletes, Acrobats, Jugglers, Jesters, Equestrians, in a programme of unusual extent and excellence, Every Afternoon at 2, Every Evening at 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, AT 8,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND CONCERT BY THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the favorite Soprano,
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY,
with MLLES. CASTELLAN and DE TRY.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.......Musical Director.
MR. D. L. DOWNING.......Leader

DR. McCOSH

ON CIVIL SERVICE.
ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, FRIDAY, FEB. 9.
Richard Wagner's Grand Romantic Opera,
DER TANNHAUSER,
with the whole force of the Fabbri Company.

SATURDAY EVENING, GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Gentlemen can join a glee club or an amateur orchestra now forming. Particulars by H. SCHROEDER, Director.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ON EXhibition at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, opposite Post-office, by the celebrated artist, T. H. Richards. No. 44, "Forest, Brook and Cattle;" No. 148, "Trenton Falls;" No. 84, "Trout-fishing;" No. 59, "Lake Geneva," by A. Wust; No. 95, "Winter," by G. F. Bensell; and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, "Fruit pieces;" Nos. 6 and 150, "Landscapes," from O. Benedict's collection, will be sold MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M.

DR. McCOSH TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

LOAN OFFICES.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—$75,000—Highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 735 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the bighest market price for the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE, ELIZABETH B. JANES, } Executrixes.
f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870.

JANETTE MACONNELL,
au4-law6mF* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.
ja19-law6mF*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
JOHN GARTH.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF JOHN GARTH.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama of
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND DANCES,
THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES EVER EXHIBITED ON THIS STAGE,
AND A CAST
of UNUSUAL STRENGTH and COMPLETENESS.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Mr. J. H. STODDART.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK OF MONALDI.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY ENTITLED MARRIAGE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.......Manager
GRAND MEDLEY ENTERTAINMENT.
75 STAR ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 10, 1872,
At 2½ o'clock.
Miss ISABELLE STONE, of Boston.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.
Mr. JAMES WEHLI.
ANTONIO L. MORA.

Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Blume's, Union-square, and at the hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

Brilliant success. Mr. S. B. MILLS and Señor SARASATE. Matinees. Matinees. Matinees.

SECOND MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 10,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT.

*Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 P. M. Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music-stores.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READING.—Appointments for this month are as follows: Scranton, 5th; Binghamton, 6th; Elmira, 7th; Wellsboro, 8th; Troy, Penn., 9th; White Plains, N. Y., 12th; Glen's Falls, 14th; Saratoga Springs, 15th; New-York, (Christian Association,) 16th. Lecture associations and others, address GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel.

DR. McCOSH

ON CIVIL SERVICE.
ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES.

At the University Chapel, Washington-square. Law Course by HENRY SEDGWICK, Esq., on *The Relation and Duty of the Lawyer to the State*, on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE at 8 P. M., precisely, in the large hall. SATURDAY, Feb. 10, the lecture will be delivered on *France—the War—the Commune—the Internationals*, by ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Esq., an eye-witness. Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS' ANTI-MONOPOLISTS ASSOCIATION.—Meeting will be held THIS EVENING at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st. Citizens invited to attend.

T. E. TOMLINSON, President.
E. M. HUSSEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

$275.
THE NATIONAL
PIANO-FORTE.

A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs, and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New Pianos and Organs to let very low. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway.

HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE R. WALLACE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOEL HEILPERN and JOHN T. UNDERHILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or to either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, a hearing will be had before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether William Von Sachs, Esq., the assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, should be allowed to compromise a certain suit and proceeding pending at St. John's, Porto Rico, between Jose Ramon Fernandez Marques de la Esperanza, a resident of Porto Rico, and the said assignee, relating to certain real estate situated in Porto Rico, for the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars in cash; and why the said assignee should not be further allowed to compromise another claim of the estate of said bankrupts, against the Long Island Sugar Refinery, of the City of New-York, for twenty thousand, seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, now in suit, in the payment, by said Long Island Sugar Refinery, to the said assignee, of a certain amount in cash.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1872. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROOM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Charles Broom, of the town of Fallsburgh, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja26-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILIP ERB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Erb and Philip Erb, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1872.

ja26-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most improved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S.

SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS.........as.........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.........as.........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....as.....PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.
TWENTY-SEVENTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY AT 1½.

On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, the Fifth-avenue Theatre Company will give a Matinee of DIVORCE in Philadelphia, at the Walnut-street Theatre, and will return immediately to New-York and give the regular performance of DIVORCE ON THE SAME EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

186th to 194th time of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens. FOX FOX FOX FOX The Cats.
HUMPTY FOX FOX FOX DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys. FOX FOX FOX FOX The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. } IMMENSE SUCCESS. BENEFIT and last night but one of JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's master-piece, entitled ON HAND.
TODAY at 2 P. M. } Comedy entitled HIS LAST VICTORY and the entirely new burlesque of DICK WHITTINGTON and his CAT.

PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, T. W. KEENE, and Company in both pieces.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, Marian Mordaunt in Darling.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
VARIETY! NOVELTY!! PERFECTION!!!
Second week and enormous success of the sportive equestrian pantomime of
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Prolific in HILARIOUS and MERRY SCENES.
THE MOST VERSATILE TROUPE OF FAME-CROWNED CIRCUS PERFORMERS EVER UNITED IN ONE COMPANY IN A MAGNIFICENT DIVERTISSEMENT,
Grand in design and superb in execution.

DR. McCOSH TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, No. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 816 6th-av., near 46th-st. Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Friday, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

FIGS—282 barrels Figs, good quality.
GRAPES—35 barrels and 7 kegs Almeria Grapes.
MALAGA LEMONS—207 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
MALAGA RAISINS—2,000 boxes layer Raisins, sound.
1,000 boxes Malaga Raisins, layers, London layers and loose.
100 barrels Chestnuts.
(For account of whom it may concern:)
FIGS— — cases Figs in layers, drums and bags.
— Bags Figs.
— Drums Figs, damaged.
PALERMO LEMONS—300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex *Andaman*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 9 East River.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 East 37th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture made to order by Hester, viz.: Rose-wood parlor suite in Maroon plush, very fine rosewood cabinet, marble-top tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood 7 octave piano-forte (made by Chambers,) fine cloth and reps curtains, walnut extension table, sofas, dining chairs, fine walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, palliasses, mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, Herring's fire-proof safe, all the gas-fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogue at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. }

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, iron, second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st. East River. By order of

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.

NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

WAINWRIGHT HALL, FOR BOYS. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Spring term will commence Feb. 15. Address Rev. A. TEN BROECK, D. D. Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF ACKNOWLEDGED skill as an instructress, a successful teacher of English and French during a series of years, desires to negotiate with some party to whom her acquirements may prove immediately available, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a very brief season; references, &c., highly satisfactory. Only those requiring the offices of the advertiser are requested to address ALLINGWORTH, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—PROF. A. D. E. STORNOS' private lessons at No. 348 4th-av.; classes at the Mercantile Library with his new combined method.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

45 William Street C 239 Broadway

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Assembly Subcommittee.

Yesterday's Proceedings—The Testimony of the Several Witnesses—Evidence of Sums Paid to Miller—A Present of Shirt Studs—Interesting Facts Elicited.

The investigation into the charges against GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, was resumed yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM A. SEAVER.

Mr. WILLIAM A. SEAVER, President of the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, testified that Mr. SOUTHWICK was paid $150 for the examination, which occupied two days, last October; witness testified in the strongest terms that he never knew of any wrong act, or appearance of evil in Mr. MILLER's conduct; he never had complained of the charges made for examining his Company, and considered the examination of companies, whose capital is impaired, desirable. The insurance men have expressed a favorable opinion of Superintendent MILLER, especially since the Chicago fire; he signed the complimentary letter to Mr. MILLER voluntarily, and without fear or hope of favor, and knew that the receivers appointed for companies which had failed in consequence of the Chicago fire, were those named by the companies, with two exceptions, and Mr. MILLER had nothing to do with their appointment in any way.

MR. ENGLISH RECALLED.

Mr. STEPHEN H. ENGLISH, editor of an insurance paper, was recalled, and was examined by Mr. MILLER. He denied that he had stated in his evidence that Mr. ECCLESTIEN, editor of an insurance paper, had told him that Mr. MILLER had received $20,000 or $30,000 from the Mutual Life, but told Mr. ECCLESTIEN that Mr. MILLER had received $10,000 from the Knickerbocker, and ECCLESTIEN said he believed it was $20,000; Mr. ENGLISH could not specify the time or place of this conversation, but believed it was about three months ago; he could not state where or when he held the conversation with Mr. STANDARD; in May or June last Mr. OPDYKE said that Mr. MILLER had been very unfair in casting out assets and in withholding his report of the Standard Insurance Company; this Company was compelled to sell out soon after; witness could not swear to any conversation with Mr. OPDYKE; he was never kicked out of any office for blackmailing, and was never told by an editor of the TIMES not to come to him or write any more articles until he had cleared up certain charges against him. Witness then produced some articles in his paper reflecting on Mr. MILLER's conduct, which were not suffered to be read, but were placed on record.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. BULLEY.

Mr. JOHN H. BULLEY, the Secretary of the Universal Life Insurance Company, testified that he did not ask the officers of any life insurance companies to use their influence to get a bill passed at Albany respecting the Insurance Department; he said that his company subscribed nothing to defray the expenses of the Insurance Convention; it was generally rumored among the insurance companies that the late Superintendent, Mr. BARNES, allowed several companies in unsound and bankrupt condition to continue their business during his administration.

Mr. MILLER questioned the witness in regard to an article which appeared in the TIMES, charging him with blackmailing the insurance companies to defray the expenses of the National Convention, but the questions were objected to by the Chairman as irrelevant, inasmuch as Mr. MILLER, and not the TIMES, was on trial before the Committee; witness knew Mr. ENGLISH; his reputation for truth and veracity is generally reported bad; witness had heard him accused of blackmailing the companies; he knew, personally, of no instance; witness remembered that a memorial was presented to Gov. FENTON complaining of Mr. BARNES for his neglect to examine life companies; he knew that when Mr. BARNES resigned there were several rotten companies in existence, and believed positively that the system of examination of companies is beneficial to the public and to the insurance companies, and the neglect of such examination is ruinous.

To Mr. BARNES—I do now recollect that certain life insurance companies were examined during your administration. I signed the Miller testimonial voluntarily.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE L. MONTAGUE.

Mr. GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary of the Universal Life Insurance Company, testified that he heard rumors but knew personally nothing about the raising of money to aid in passing the Insurance bill last Winter, but had heard some words to that effect; knows nothing about Mr. ENGLISH's reputation for truth and veracity.

TESTIMONY OF F. A. CONKLING.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President of the Etna Fire Insurance Company, testified that his Company had suspended on account of the Chicago fire; Superintendent MILLER came to New-York to examine the Company's affairs; paid him $100; this was all, directly or indirectly; he at first intended to give him $50 for the examination, but afterward increased it $50 more; he made no charge, and at the time he received the money did not know the amount; witness never paid any money to any outside person or persons who claimed to have influence with the Insurance Department; he has regarded this investigation as a controversy between the American and foreign companies.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER: I have been in the insurance business about fifteen years; I regard the examinations made by the Superintendent as highly salutary and beneficial to all parties concerned, and the neglect of them a damage to the business.

TESTIMONY OF I. L. DAVIS.

Mr. I. L. DAVIS, formerly Vice-President of the Standard Life Insurance Company, testified that his Company's affairs had been examined by Mr. MILLER in the last part of January, 1871; the examination was conducted by Mr. MILLER and his deputies Mr. SOUTHWICK, Mr. CARR and Mr. ELDRIDGE; it took five days to make the examination; Mr. CARR done all the principal work; $300 was paid for the examination to Mr. SOUTHWICK; the bill was all in a lump, no detailed charges being put in it; witness thought the bill was a large one, but did not complain; Mr. SOUTHWICK signed the receipt as the Attorney of the Department; after considerable demurring he was paid by a check, although he asked to have the money instead; Mr. DAVIS told him that the Company, except for small amounts, always paid by check; a report was received at the same time the bill was paid; the examination was made without any request for it; he could not say why.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. BEERS.

Mr. WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, said that the Company did not subscribe anything to aid the passage of the "Miller bill" at the last session of the Legislature; he did not approve of it; his Company always had one or more agents to watch, but not influence, legislation at Albany; the present Clerk of the Assembly was so engaged, and sent them the bills and information regularly; I think the uniform blanks proposed by the recent National Conventions worth many times more than their cost.

TESTIMONY OF H. B. HYDE.

Mr. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President of the Equitable Assurance Company, said that the affairs of the corporation had not been examined during Mr. MILLER's administration, and no money was ever paid in any way to any person to influence the Department; all such matters are managed through their counsel; he had heard of a fund raised to aid the passage of the Life Insurance bill of last Winter, but knew nothing about it except from public rumor; in regard to examinations, witness said, they are necessary; life insurance is based upon public confidence, and I believe for the public satisfaction in the most rigid examinations, which should occur every year, and should extend to the last day of the year; I heard of the Great Western Company's affair before Mr. MILLER examined it; when it was organized it was in the times of inflation, paper money, &c., and many small companies employed were not well versed in the business, consequently good business men expected such concerns to go to destruction; life companies (that is, the sound ones,) desire examinations, and always did; as the life insurance business is now conducted, there are a horde of small companies that are jealous of the larger ones, and always are ready to complain; JEWELL & PIERCE never were our counsel, although we once wished to employ them, yet they declined; we never paid a dollar to any one to influence the Department or Legislation; I signed the testimonial to Mr. MILLER freely; I did not read it all, but understood its nature; the assets of our Company now are about $18,000,000.

TESTIMONY OF H. L. ALEXANDER.

Mr. HENRY L. ALEXANDER, counsel of the Equitable Life Company, testified that he never paid, or knew of any payment for preventing or for inducing an examination, or influencing the Insurance Department, in any way.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT SEWELL.

Mr. ROBERT SEWELL said that he and Mr. PIERCE were counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company one year or more previous to Mr. MILLER's administration, and were also private counsel to Mr. WINSTON, the President, and Mr. MCCURDY, the Vice-President, all that time; knew nothing of the examination of the "Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven;" we were engaged by them as counsel about four weeks previous to that examination, and received a retainer. [Witness declined respectfully to answer the questions of the Chair as to the amount of that fee, because it was their clients' privilege to keep such matters in strict confidence.] Once, said the witness, I presented Mr. MILLER with a pair of shirt studs which cost $65. I never said him, or any one else to influence him, one dollar, and I never knew anything wrong in his course.]

TESTIMONY OF EX-SENATOR PIERCE.

Ex-Senator PIERCE, the partner of Mr. SEWELL, said that he did not go in company of MILLER to New-Haven to examine the affairs of the Home Insurance Company; met MILLER there two or three weeks before the examination; I went to New-Haven by appointment; Mr. MILLER spent two days in examining the Company's affairs; he never received a dollar, nor paid a dollar, to, for or from him, or any person representing him in any way whatever. [The Chairman put the same questions that he did to Mr. JEWELL, and the witness declined to answer them for the same reasons.] He said that the President of the Home Company had consulted him about the unjust attacks made against the Company "by a man named ENGLISH;" all the fees received by him were for their firm and were divided between them, and not a dollar went to any one else; Mr. MILLER examined all the real estate, &c., of the Home Company, and accompanied by witness, went to Gov. ENGLISH's room and obtained his opinion, which guided his own in the matter; Mr. JEWELL was consulted by the Home Company some weeks before he went on there, and they made their charge for services at that time; he did not believe Mr. MILLER knew what they received.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. SAVAGE.

Mr. GEORGE W. SAVAGE testified that he was President of the International Fire Insurance Company, and also President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters; his Company was examined by Mr. MILLER, at his own request, last November; Mr. MILLER was paid therefor $250, which was all that the Company ever paid him in any manner. He then gave an extended sketch of the customs of examination years ago, and of the charges. Sixteen years ago, when money was valued differently, $150 was charged for each examination, which was the largest price, considering everything he ever knew of; under Mr. BARNES' administration the "Star" Company paid $150 for an examination by three persons, which occupied about one hour; subsequently Mr. BARNES made an examination, for which a check for $100 was sent to him, but he returned all of it except $10 for his expenses. Witness having been pressed to give his opinion of Mr. ENGLISH, he said he would believe him under oath when his (ENGLISH's) feelings were not deeply interested. [Laughter.] He had heard considerable about that person's reputation, and named the President of the Germania Insurance Company as one (of others) who had not spoken well of him.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. FROTHINGHAM.

Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, President of the World Life Insurance Company, testified that his Company had been examined by Mr. MILLER in March, 1871; he did not request it, nor did he believe in the necessity of it, nor in the law giving the Superintendent such discretionary power; Messrs. ELDREDGE and SOUTHWICK were the examiners, and were engaged about one week, and did the work very well; no report was ever asked for or received; the charge was $350, paid in two checks, respectively $150 and $200 to SOUTHWICK; it was paid at the suggestion of our Secretary; we have a receipt for the $150 only; I declined to sign the testimonial, but not on personal but general reasons, for I don't believe in such indorsements of anybody; I never paid a dollar to any one to secure any influence in the department.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE T. HOPE.

Mr. GEO. T. HOPE, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, said that his Company had been examined at his own request; it occupied one day, and he paid $250 for it; another examination occurred in December; Mr. MILLER occupied three hours and charged nothing; I never paid him for this, but intend to, unless the Legislature debars me; the reason I sent the check for $250 (in November) was because Mr. SAVAGE and myself thought he deserved it; it was little enough for one who went through millions of assets; so we each sent a check for that amount: we wanted him to be independent; after all the newspapers had said about him and about the companies fearing him, we got up that testimonial; if we had not, we would have appeared to be under his tread, like whipped hounds, for we knew it was false; it was all done weeks after the election; if he had gotten it up to cover himself we never would have signed it. we all signed it freely; we have no reason to fear him in any respect.

The session then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee announce their determination to push the investigation, "no matter where it hits or how long it takes," and declare themselves open to all evidence and argument.

THE BANKS.

The Bowling-Green Bank—Some Further Swindles—Altered Accounts and False Declarations.

The recent severe examination which the affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank have undergone, has resulted in the disclosure of many atrocious swindles. A very long catalogue of these frauds has already been given in these columns, and yesterday a brief examination of the books of the bank has brought to light a few new swindles, which will doubtless prove interesting both to the depositors themselves and to the friends and admirers of the President, Mr. "HANK" SMITH. For a period of about six months prior to the collapse of this institution an item of $8,887 90 was charged among the assets of the bank, to no particular person or place, though presumed to be a call loan of some kind.

A short time before the suspension of the bank a check for the identical sum of $8,887 90, made payable to the bank, was observed in one of the drawers near the Secretary's desk. This check was frequently seen up to a few days before the bank suspended payment, on the 18th of November. On the 17th of that month one of the employes of the bank had occasion to go to this drawer and observed that the check which had lain there so long was absent. He then examined the book in which the $8,887 90 had been entered, and found that the original entry had been erased that day, and the new entry stood as follows:

"Nov. 17, 1871—By cash, $8,887 90 to JOHN E. HALL."

JOHN E. HALL it will be remembered, being one of the alleged fictitious names used to cloak the robberies perpetrated on this institution. In the last statement of these swindles it will be remembered that JOHN E. HALL is credited with the sum of $1,895 56, which makes the sum apparently stolen under cover of this mysterious personage $10,783 46. The major portion of it, as already stated, being drawn the very day before the collapse of the bank.

The books of the bank are all full of similar rascalities, which have been perpetrated with a degree of effrontery positively marvelous. Their own books clearly and unmistakably prove that the two last half-yearly statements of the bank, sworn to by "HANK" SMITH as President, and WALTER ROCHE as Vice-President, were deliberately falsified in nearly every particular. The statement of July, 1871, declares among the assets $25,000 in City stocks. The books of the bank only show $2,000 in City stocks, and no proof is anywhere to be found that the bank ever had any more than $2,000 invested in City stocks. Again, in the same statement, the sum of $31,000 is charged among the assets, under the head of call loans. A careful examination of all the books of the bank show no such assets, but it does show that same sum to be the extravagant expense account of the bank which "HANK" SMITH and WALTER ROCHE swear to as being part of the assets. The books of the bank also show a number of erasures which bear evidence of having been done within a recent period. Wherever these erasures occur it is found that the names of one or other of the mysterious persons already alluded to is inserted. What other villainies these erasures may hide is yet to be discovered.

Respecting the claim of the Guardian Savings Bank of $58,000, it is proved beyond question, by the books, that this sum was received by the bank in the months of July and August, 1870. It was credited to an account called the Secretary's account, and from it the officers of the bank drew small sums for unknown purposes, until the whole account and $2,000 in addition was disposed of. It is looked upon as a singular fact that ROCHE, who is Vice-President of the Guardian Bank, as well as of the Bowling-green Bank, should have taken such pains to secure the Guardian Bank, and should have left the Bowling-green in such a deplorable condition. This partiality is yet to be accounted for.

The claim of the Bowling-green Savings Bank against the Avenue C Railroad amounts to $48,009. A suit is now in progress for this money. It appears that the Avenue C Railroad do not deny the fact that they have received this money, but bring a counter-claim of $143,000 against WALTER ROCHE. ROCHE, they affirm, when holding the office of Secretary to the railroad, had in his possession a large number of their bonds for negotiation, of which he fails to account for $143,000 worth, and they assume that the Bowling-green Bank should be held responsible for his acts. In addition to the call loans already reported as being bad, the sum of $31,441 67 is now looked upon as being an entirely hopeless debt.

The Market Savings Bank.

The depositors of the Market Savings Bank are almost unanimous in the determination to criminally prosecute the President and trustees of the bank. The application for an indictment from the Grand Jury was renewed yesterday. The District-Attorney has appointed an early day for an interview with the Depositors' Investigating Committee, when he will advise with them as to the most expeditious and certain means of bringing the officials of this bank to justice.

The Last of the Camden Murder Cases.

JOSIAH WARD, who was convicted about a year ago in the Courts of Camden County of the murder of JOHN WARD, and sentenced to be hanged, has had a new trial granted by the Court of Errors, and the case is now being retried. The evidence upon which the conviction was obtained was entirely circumstantial. WARD has already been in confinement nearly two years, having been arrested about the middle of May, 1870, and while under sentence of death occupied the iron cage from which WARD was led to the scaffold in December.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Draft Submitted by the Reform Committee of Seventy-Five—More Power Concentrated in the Council—Departmental Changes—Civil Service Reform Introduced.

The New Brooklyn Charter, framed by the Committee of Seventy-five, was presented to the Legislature yesterday. "Title one" is devoted to designating the Ward boundaries, but no considerable changes have been made. The following is the substance of the provisions of the remainder of the charter:

TITLE 2.—Sec. 1. Creates a Common Council. Sec. 2. The present Aldermen to go out with this year; their successors to be elected yearly and unpaid. Sec. 3. One Alderman to represent each Ward. Sec. 4. Aldermen's qualifications same as now. Sec. 5. Aldermen may resign, as now, and their places be filled by special election. Sec. 6. The City Clerk to hold office for one year. Sec. 7. A majority of Aldermen to be a quorum. Sec. 8. The Aldermen judges of the qualifications of members, and may expel a disorderly member. Sec. 9. Provides for the Mayor's veto power. Resolutions creating debt or spending money must have the vote of the majority of the whole number of members elected. Sec. 10. Once a year the Common Council shall advertise a full statement of all receipts and expenditures. Sec. 11. The Board shall meet Mondays and when specially convened. Sec. 12. They may make ordinances to levy taxes, borrow money, manage the departments, create offices and provide the salary, regulate streets, markets, wharves, &c.; abate nuisances, grant licenses, suppress disorderly houses, dig down hills, fill up low lots, &c. Local improvement ordinances require a two-thirds' vote. Secs. 13-16. Provides how ordinances shall be made and inforced. Sec. 17. Provides for three Corporation newspapers. Sec. 18. The Aldermen to be *ex officio* Supervisors after December next. Sec. 19. The Mayor and Controller to make the annual budget in June. Sec. 20. The Aldermen, by two-thirds vote on the budget items, shall determine the taxation of the following year. Sec. 21. The Mayor shall be President of the Supervisors. Sec. 22. The Common Council may not remit penalties for breach of ordinance. Sec. 23. By a three-fourths vote, without petition, the Common Council may open, close, widen and extend streets.

TITLE 3.—Sec. 1. The Bureaus shall be—Mayor and nine departments—Finance, Assessment Collection, Law, Police and Health, Fire and Buildings, Streets, Water and Sewerage, Parks, and Education. Sec. 2. The Mayor, Controller, Auditor, and Water Commissioner shall be elected, and all other officers appointed. The Mayor and Assessors and appointed officers to serve for one year; Auditor and the rest for two years. Sec. 3. Three years' residence a qualification for office. Sec. 4. No Department officer to hold any other office; vacancies to be filled by the Mayor's nomination and Aldermen's confirmation. Sec. 5. A Mayor, Controller, and Water Commissioner, to be elected December, 1872. Sec. 6. Provides for the ballot indorsements at elections. Secs. 7-11. For the canvass of votes. Sec. 12. The Mayor's salary to be $10,000—his duties as Chief Executive enumerated. Sec. 13. The Mayor (with Aldermen's confirmation) to appoint the heads of Departments and the Assessors. The Mayor may suspend, and the Aldermen remove, any officer for cause.

TITLE 4.—Sec. 14. The presiding Alderman to be Deputy Mayor. Sec. 1. The Controller to be head of finance and all other officers to account for city money to him. Sec. 2. City bonds must be advertised before sale. Sec. 3. The City Treasurer abolished at the end of the present year. Sec. 4. City money to be deposited in bank by the Controller. Sec. 5. There shall be distinct funds—general, special, revenue and sinking. Sec. 6. Analysis of these funds; the special is the local assessment fund. Secs. 7-11. Pledge payment of the city debt. Secs. 12-15. The Common Council may increase the debt only by consent of the people at a special election. Sec. 16. They may issue temporary debt certificates for payment of local improvements. Sec. 17. Borrowed money to be used only for the object specified. Sec. 18. Settlement of account provided for between old Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Sec. 19. The Mayor, Auditor and presiding Alderman to supervise the Tax Collector's accounts.

TITLE 5.—Sec. 1. The Auditor to serve two years and audit all city bills. Sec. 2. The Mayor, Controller and Auditor to be the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

TITLE 6.—Sec. 1. There shall be one Commissioner of Water, Streets and Sewerage; to possess all the powers of the present Street Commissioner and of the Water Board. Sec. 2. The present Water Board and Street Commissioner go out in December, 1872.

TITLE 7.—Sec. 1. Jan. 1, 1873, the Mayor to nominate seven Assessors and one to be President thereof. The Aldermen to act on the nominations. Sec. 2. The present Assessors go out Dec. 31, 1872.

TITLE 8.—Sec. 1. Jan. 1, 1873, the Mayor shall nominate a Collector of Taxes. Secs. 2-4. Duties of the Collector.

TITLE 9.—Sec. 1, Jan. 1, the Mayor shall nominate a City Counsel. Sec. 2. His duties.

TITLE 10.—Sec. 1. Jan. 1, 1873, and every year after, the Mayor shall nominate a Fire and Building Commissioner. Sec. 2-3. His duties.

TITLE 11.—Sec. 1. Jan. 1, 1873, and annually after, the Mayor shall nominate one Police and Health Commissioner. Secs. 2-4. His duties, absorbing those of the present Police, Health and Excise Commissioners.

TITLE 12.—Sec. 1. Jan. 1 1873, the Mayor shall nominate a Park Commissioner. Secs. 2-3. Abolishes present Park Board Jan. 1, 1873.

TITLE 13.—Sec. 1. Re-enacts the present Board of Education, with its powers and functions.

TITLE 14.—Sec. 1. Contracts over $100 shall be made by the Common Council after advertisement, and to the lowest responsible bidder. Sec. 2. False bids punishable. Sec. 3. Qualifications of sureties. Sec. 4. Sudden damage may be repaired on warrant of the Mayor and Alderman of the Ward. Sec. 5. The Controller to certify the money in hand, before a contract becomes valid. Sec. 6. Corrupt voting by an Alderman disfranchises the offender.

TITLE 15.—Sec. 1. No City official may retain fees. Sec. 2. False declarations under this charter shall be perjury. Sec. 3. Tax-payers may be jurors in city law suits. Sec. 4. The City Clerk's, Auditor's, Water, Controller and Collector's offices to be offices of record. Sec. 5. Embezzling City money to be a felony. Sec. 6. Publication in the papers to be proof of validity of a city ordinance. Sec. 7. On vessels attached to the dock legal process may be served as in the city. Sec. 8. Penalties recovered belong to the city. Sec. 9. The Common Council may organize the departments, direct the number and salary of clerks, &c., and every Department shall keep a public list of all employes and their pay. Sec. 10. The Mayor to appoint a Civil Service Commission of three, without whose examination and approval no appointments shall be made. Sec. 11. Existing laws not inconsistent herewith, re-enacted. Sec. 12. Appointments to be made in the lowest grade, and vacancies filled by promotion; and no dismissals be made but for cause. Sec. 13. The Justices of the city to try prosecutions for breach of ordinance. Sec. 14. The penalty fine, or ten days' imprisonment. Sec. 15. The Police may arrest without warrant an offender caught in the act. Sec. 16. Three days' notice only need to be given in prosecutions for breach of ordinances of the city. Sec. 17. Provides for payment of judgments against the City. Sec. 18. Repeals Sec. 39 of charter of March 27, 1862. Sec. 19. The Common Council to be trustees of all city property. Sec. 20. All streets used five years to be deemed legally opened. Sec. 21. No Alderman or city officer to be interested in any contract, or take any inducement for a vote, on pain of three to five years' imprisonment. Sec. 22. If fraud is alleged in any local improvement proceedings, a Supreme Court Judge may try the case. Sec. 23. If the fraud be proven, the proceedings to be vacated, and the city lien on the property cease. Sec. 24. The assessment then to be vacated. Sec. 25. The applicant for such relief may include various assessments in one application. Sec. 26. The lands so released may be again assessed, at city expense, for such sum as was originally fairly due. Sec. 27. The Alderman of each Ward to appoint lamp-lighters. Sec. 28. Voting for expenditure when there is not money to meet, vacates an Alderman's seat. Sec. 29. City railroads hereafter not to be operated without consent of a majority of property-owners on the route. Sec. 30. No donations of city money to any hospital or other charity permitted. Sec. 31. All existing charter provisions not consistent with the foregoing re-enacted.

The Germans and City Advertising.

As already reported, the German Central Reform Committee adopted, at a meeting on Tuesday evening, a memorial, to be presented to the Mayor, Controller and Common Council, in reference to the extravagant expenditures for Corporation advertising, and requesting the withdrawal of the privilege from the Corporation papers. The *Staats-Zeitung*, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"The memorial adopted by the German Reform organization, which will be presented to the Mayor, Controller and both branches of the Common Council, is an important and timely action. It is not only the reckless expenditure of the public moneys for Corporation advertising that is to be regretted, but even more—the corrupting influence to which a portion of the Press of this City is subjected. To deny the necessity of an immediate reform in this matter because projects to effect a reorganization of our City administration are included in the proposed charter, would prove a careless view of the matter. Even if the provisions in the projected charter were adopted, the remedy would not be applied before its inforcement, that is to say, not before the 1st of May. Until then, during a third of the present year, the abuse would continue to exist in full force. To prevent this, to insure the needed reform at once, to prevent the reckless expenditure of enormous sums until the 1st of May, is the object of the memorial. Therefore it is to be presented to the City authorities instead of the Legislature, who, under the law, have the authority to put an end to the abuse entirely, or to remove the evil as far as possible. If the Mayor, Controller and Common Council know their duty in the premises, they cannot avoid to accord to the memorial their earnest consideration."

The Custom-House Investigation—Evening Session.

At the evening session LEGRAND B. CANNON testified: Mr. MUDGETT frequently told me that Gen. PORTER received a portion of the profits of the General Order business. Gen. PORTER indignantly denied it, but MUDGETT reiterated the statement. This conversation took place at Delmonico's, or the Union League Club, but no one was present. I reproached MUDGETT for what he said, and he replied that Senator PATTERSON was cognizant of it, and that he intended to mention it to Gen. GRANT. Senator PATTERSON saw some canceled certificates from Mr. BIXBY in Gen. PORTER's hands. In my conversation with Mr. MUDGETT Col. LEET's name was mentioned, but I can't say if it was in connection with the checks. I understood it was through Col. LEET Gen. PORTER profited by the General Order. He never said that President GRANT received $3,500. The conversation was purely accidental.

Mr. MUDGETT was recalled, and said that Mr. CANNON's testimony was substantially correct. He did not enter into an elaborate statement of Gen. PORTER's alleged connection with the General Order business. From the entire circumstances, he believed it then, and his opinion was still unchanged on the subject.

Mr. HUGH GARDNER gave evidence in regard to the charges made against Mr. CHAS. H. HEYSER, the sampler. When the complaint was made against him, witness recommended Gen. PALMER to transfer him. Some time afterward he met Gen. PALMER, and was informed that HEYSER was dismissed. Witness asked if he was discharged on the "old" allegation, and PALMER replied, "Oh, d—— it no; I discharged him on general principles." [Laughter.]

OBITUARY.

Ex-Senator James W. Grimes.

Ex-Senator GRIMES died at his residence in Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday evening of heart disease. The first attack came on about two weeks ago while he was on the street, and consisted of a sharp pain in the heart, resulting in nervous prostration. On Tuesday of this week he had three attacks of like character in close succession. Last evening about 7 o'clock, while conversing with some friends at his home, he was again taken in the same way. This was soon succeeded by a second and third attack, the latter proving fatal at the time above stated. Since his return from Europe he has been in apparent good health, though he occasionally complained of paralytic symptoms similar to those with which he was prostrated in Washington before his resignation. The heart disease first made its appearance two weeks since. Senator GRIMES' father died of the same disease.

JAMES W. GRIMES was born in Deering, Hillsborough County, N. H., Oct. 16, 1816. He commenced his education at Hampton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836. Soon after that time he emigrated to the West, and in 1838 was elected to the first General Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, from 1854 to 1858, and in 1859 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate, from that State. During his term of six years Mr. GRIMES served as Chairman of the Committee in the District of Columbia, and also that on Naval Affairs, and as a member of the Committees on Public Lands and Public Buildings. He was also a Delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861, and was subsequently re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871. In 1865 he received from the Iowa College the degree of LL. D. He was also a member of the Special Joint Committee on the Rebellious States, and that on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and that on Appropriations. He was one of the Senators designated by that body to attend the funeral of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, in 1866. In politics Senator GRIMES was a Republican and always an active member of the Senate while occupying his seat in that body.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—7 P. M.—The highest barometer, which was Wednesday afternoon over Maryland and Pennsylvania, has moved slowly eastward beyond Cape Cod, and the pressure has fallen decidedly, from New-England and the Middle States westward to the Rocky Mountains, and the temperature has very generally risen over this region. An area of low barometer has developed during the day from Kansas northward, and southerly winds continue west of Michigan, with light winds on the lower lakes. The low barometer which was probably central south of Louisiana, has moved eastward over Florida to a point some distance off the South Atlantic coast. Northerly winds and clearing weather are reported in Texas. North-easterly winds, with rain, have continued during the day from Florida to Eastern Virginia and the New-Jersey coast, with threatening weather very generally east of the Alleghanies. Cloud and rain have continued at San Francisco. The rivers have fallen at Vicksburg and slightly at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer off the South Atlantic coast will probably move north-eastward on Friday along the Gulf Stream; north-east winds, with clouds and rain, continue on the immediate coast from North Carolina to Eastern Virginia; northerly winds and clearing weather prevail from Texas to Alabama. The low barometer in the Missouri Valley extends eastward, with southern winds and possibly rain. An area of partially cloudy and clear weather, with light winds, will probably extend from the lower lakes north-eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday was damp and chilly. The thermometer marked at 6 A. M., 21°; 11 A. M., 30°; 2 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 31°. Barometer, 30.62, 30.60, 30.55, 30.48. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer, 28°, 32°, 39°, 36°.

THE WOOD INVESTIGATION.

Tweed and Roche Before the Committee—The Sessions Held With Closed Doors.

Yesterday the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Senator JAMES WOOD in relation to the Bowling-green Bank, held their first session in this City, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Committee is composed of Senator AIMES, from the Sixteenth District; Senator ALLEN, from the Thirty-second, and Senator LORD, from the Twenty-eighth District. Owing to illness, Senator LORD is not able to attend to the meetings of the Committee, and Senators AIMES and ALLEN are conducting the investigations alone. A little before 3 o'clock Mr. ROCHE, Vice-President of the defunct Bowling-green Savings Bank, arrived in the Committee-room, followed shortly afterward by "HANK" SMITH, the President of the bank, accompanied by a friend. TWEED arrived about 3 o'clock. In response to the inquiries of the reporters, Senator AIMES stated that Mr. WOOD objected to the proceedings of the Committee being made public at present. They had been in session at Albany for several days, and a number of witnesses had been examined, and some interesting facts elicited. The investigation there had been conducted with closed doors, and the testimony then taken had not been made public. Mr. WOOD's objection was based upon the ground that some of the testimony taken now might militate against him, unless viewed in the light of the previous testimony, which is still scant. He wished all the evidence to come before the public at once, and not in portions only.

Messrs. TWEED and ROCHE were the only persons examined yesterday, and at 6 o'clock the Committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire Marshal's Annual Report.

The Fire Marshal of Brooklyn yesterday submitted his annual report to the Board of Police Commissioners. It shows the total number of fires in the city during the year 1871 to have been 297; loss on buildings and stock, $1,132,200; insurance on same, $1,955,354; estimated actual loss, $154,710. There were twenty-four deaths from fire during the year, nearly all caused by explosions of kerosene. Thirty-three fires by which buildings were destroyed are also attributed to the use of bad or adulterated kerosene. Twenty-six cases of supposed incendiarism are reported, and four arrests for arson.

Brief Notes.

Another raid was made by revenue officers through the Fifth Ward, yesterday morning, in search of illicit stills, but nothing was found.

The base-ball match between the Capitoline ten and the Field side yesterday, on the Capitoline Lake, resulted in the success of the Capitoline ten. Players of the Mutual, Atlantic, Star, Haymaker and Olympic Clubs took part in the match.

A fight occurred, last evening, in the liquor-store of MARTIN SHEA, corner of Van Brunt and Delavan streets, in which PATRICK CASSIDY received severe injuries about the head and body from blows inflicted with an iron poker. His assailants were arrested.

JAMES BIGGART, the revenue officer accused of shooting a boy named JOHN RUTHERFORD, in October last, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday. It was shown that the shooting of RUTHERFORD was entirely accidental. The prisoner was acquitted.

The installation of Rev. H. R. NYE as pastor of the Church of Our Father, Clermont-avenue, took place, last evening, in presence of a large audience. The order of exercises included an installation prayer by Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, D. D., sermon by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., and an address to the people by Rev. E. H. PULLMAN. The music was furnished by the choir of the church.

Yesterday morning the corps of vaccinating physicians attached to the Health Office assembled for their pay. The pay-roll called for $5,400, but owing to some hitch in the arrangements, there was only $3,000; but the undaunted vaccinators shook up marked papers in a hat and drew lots. Those who drew the lucky numbers received their month's salary in full; the unfortunates will have to wait.

Annual Meeting of the Methodist Book Committee.

The annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Book Concern began yesterday. No business was transacted beyond effecting an organization with Rev. Mr. BROOKS in the chair, and fixing the hours of the daily sessions from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. The Committee will sit for several days to receive the annual reports. It is understood that, as usual, the sessions will be held with closed doors.

The College of the City of New-York.

The examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York was completed yesterday by the Faculty. The following is a summary of the results: Five students out of a class of thirty-eight failed in the Senior Class, nine out of forty-eight in the Junior Class, thirteen out of eighty-nine in the Sophomore, while in the Freshmen's Class fifty out of 126 failed to satisfy the examiners.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Committee of Seventy will hold a meeting this evening.

Hon. HOMER RAMSDELL, of Newburg, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, of Alabama, is at the Sturtevant House.

Col. H. H. HAM, of Texas, and Rev. B. F. RAWLINGS, of Indianapolis, are at Earle's Hotel.

The Citizens' Anti-Monopolists Association will hold a meeting at Masonic Hall this evening.

Judge N. J. BRADISH, of Boston, and Col. W. BROUGH, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator J. F. PRUYN, of Waterford, and Hon. W. B. SMITH, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. D. K. MCCARTHY, of Syracuse, and Hon. J. G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A committee of brewers have gone to Washington to urge certain amendments in the Internal Revenue laws.

E. W. RICE, Ex-United States Consul at Shanghai, and Prof. MAURY, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

The Verein Ohne Namen, a German humoristic organization, gave a masquerade at the National Assembly Rooms last night.

A free lecture was delivered last evening by JOHN PATON, Esq., at No. 207 Greenwich-street, on the subject of "Newspapers."

"The Civil Service" will form the subject of the next lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association, by Dr. MCCOSH, this evening.

The first annual dinner of the Middlebury (Vt.) College Association, of New-York, came off last night at Delmonico's. G. W. CHESTER presided.

Rev. Dr. GEO. L. SEYMOUR lectured last evening at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, on "English Cathedrals."

Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, of the United States Army, Hon. JOHN W. WALL, of New-Jersey, and Col. H. BEATTIE, of South Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel.

FRITZ WERNER, aged thirty-eight, of No. 9 Spring-street, accidentally fell into an excavation at No. 168 Bowery, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home.

Miss SARAH F. SMILEY, a Minister of the Society of Friends, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church on Tuesday evening next, and on the succeeding evenings of the week.

"The Future of Society" was the subject of a lecture last evening by Dr. GILLETT, in the University Hall. He seemed to favor free trade as appertaining to the spirit of universal brotherhood.

Among the passengers per steam-ship *Tybee*, for Santo Domingo, on Saturday, are Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, Ex-United States Commissioner to Santo Domingo, and Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and daughter.

LAWRENCE MCEVOY, aged nine, residing at No. 128 First-avenue, was stabbed in the left breast and severely wounded by an unknown lad, who made his escape. The wounded boy was taken to his home.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 13 First-street, owned by FERNANDO WOOD, and occupied by LEWIS H. HAUSER, importer of human hair; damage to stock, $5,000, and to building, $300. Fully insured.

In the case of JOHN P. HAYDEN, who was charged with fraudulently concealing a portion of his assets to prevent their falling into his creditors' hands, counsel for the assignee yesterday summed up the case. Commissioner BETTS reserved his decision.

JOSEPH G. WARNER, of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, fell through the ice on the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street. He was rescued from drowning by Officer FRANCIS, of the Harlem Police, and was taken home.

In the Surrogate Court, yesterday, another contest was entered upon in the matter of the will of OTTO TOEFFER, deceased, and the subscribing witnesses were examined. The estate involved amounts to but a few thousand dollars, and the case is not one of public interest.

The Trustees of Primary School No. 20, Seventh Ward, have preferred charges against the Principal, ALEXANDER MOOREHOUSE. They allege that he is inattentive to his school duties and otherwise unfit for the position. The inquiry has been adjourned to Tuesday next.

BERNARD STEIM, of No. 408 Third-avenue, was committed yesterday by Justice BIXBY for assaulting DORA WALSH. She went into his store to purchase a pair of gaiters, and finding none to suit, was leaving, when he rushed at her and cut her on the face with a knife, it is alleged.

Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, of Kentucky; Gen. JAMES CRAIG, of Missouri; Gen. JAMES F. WILDER, of Chattanooga; Gen. H. E. VALENTINE, of Hartford; Senators AMES and ALLEN, of Albany; Gov. J. W. STEWART, of Vermont, and Ex-Mayor GEORGE INNIS, of Poughkeepsie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yesterday morning, at Jefferson Market Police Court, fifteen women were brought before Justice LEDWITH, having been arrested the night previous by the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, on suspicion of their being women of doubtful character. Justice LEDWITH said the women had committed no offense, and lectured the Police for having arrested them.

The annual masquerade of the Arion Society took place last night. The Academy of Music presented a brilliant appearance, the number at 11 o'clock being at least 2,000. The costumes were very brilliant. The allegorical procession took place at 10½, and was the event of the night. The principal feature of this procession was a clever imitation in effigy of the Ring "coterie." Admirable representations of TWEED, HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY promenaded around the platform, and were received with derisive shouts of laughter.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, the market of Mr. PURCHASE, at Flushing, was partially destroyed by fire. Loss about $300; no insurance.

The Board of Supervisors have rejected the claim for $4,200 extra damage for land taken on the Blissville Road.

On account of the failure of the Common Council of Long Island City to make a contract with the Gas Company, the streets of Hunter's Point have not been lighted since Jan. 1.

Messrs. EDWARD CONNER and STEPHEN PRIESTLY, of East New-York, deny the charge made by a man named WILLIAMS that they fired several shots through the windows of his house. They allege that the charge is an effort to blackmail them.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. TALBOT, the Quakeress preacher, delivered a discourse at the M. E. Church, Mamaroneck, on Wednesday evening.

The organization of the Tax-payers' Association of East Chester was completed on Wednesday evening by the election of the following officers: President, JOSEPH BELLESHEIM; Vice-Presidents, John M. Masterton, James W. Anderson, Charles J. Nordquist and Samuel T. Jennings; Secretary, George R. Crawford; Treasurer, James Wilkinson.

NEW-JERSEY.

A third ward is to be formed in Bayonne.

Counterfeiters are operating extensively in Sussex County.

The First Brigade N. J. S. N. G. will parade on the 22d inst. in Newark.

Scarlet-fever is raging at Elizabethport, and several additional cases were yesterday reported.

The first fatal case of small-pox which has thus far occurred in Elizabeth, was reported to the authorities yesterday.

One additional case of small-pox was yesterday reported in Jersey City. There are now fourteen cases in the hospital.

Mr. E. L. NICHOLS, of New-York, has been elected President of the New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association for the present year.

During January there were eleven fire-alarms in Jersey City. The total loss by fires was $5,000, and the losses were insured for a total of $23,000.

Burglars entered the house of ADAM SLOCK, on Newark-street, Hoboken, early yesterday morning, and secured jewelry and other articles valued at $250.

Yesterday morning four more New-York hack-runners were arrested for soliciting passengers on the New-Jersey side of the river. They were each fined $20.

THOMAS H. FREEMAN has pleaded guilty to the indictment in the United States District Court of New-Jersey, charging him with having passed counterfeit money in Newark.

GEORGE PRENDERGAST, arrested on Saturday last upon suspicion of having set fire to the building occupied by him as a butcher's-shop, on Columbia-avenue, Jersey City, has been acquitted.

The body of an unknown man was, last night, found upon the meadows west of Jersey City. The body bore traces of having been some time in the water, and injuries were found upon the head.

Rev. S. LUGFREID, who was to have preached the funeral sermon over the remains of GEORGE BOTTS, at the Methodist Church in Whitehall, N. J., announces that no further services will be held.

RULOFF JOHNSON, a boy of sixteen, who lately escaped from the New-Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, was yesterday caught while attempting to rob the house of MATTHEW MCCORMACK, on Washington-street, New-Brunswick.

A reform mass-meeting was held at Hoffman's Arcade, Jersey City, last evening, under the auspices of the Citizens' Reform Association. Dr J. N. QUIMBY presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman and by Messrs. JAMES FLEMMING, S. B. RANSOM and ÆNEAS FITZPATRICK. The speakers assented that Jersey City was under the rule of as corrupt a Ring as New-York, the only difference being in the greater facilities offered for stealing in the latter City.

Yesterday morning a boiler explosion took took place in BIRDSALL's boiler-works at the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City. The engineer had been to the works, got up steam, and left to get his breakfast. Fortunately no person was in the building at the time the explosion took place. The boiler was carried bodily through the roof and fell in a new place, completely breaking up the whole roof. The loss will not be less than $1,500.

[Advertisement.]

DENSLOW & BUSH'S PREMIUM SAFETY OIL is used in over 100,000 families, and is the means of saving scores of lives annually. It will not explode under any circumstances. Ask your grocer for it or send to No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Leipzig	Feb. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Feb. 10	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Tybee	Feb. 10	New-York	St. Dom'g.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of New-York*, at 4 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Leipzig*, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Route	Closes
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:01 | Sun sets......5:28 | Moon sets..7:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:24 | Gov. Island...9:13 | Hell Gate.10:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Morton, Havana, &c., Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Rapidan, Howes, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Waldon, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Golden Hind, Robbins, San Francisco, George D. Sutton.

Barks Amelia, Smith, Havre, J. Atkins & Co.; Madre & Figh, (Ital.,) Esposito, Penarth Roads for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Foelkvang, (Norw.,) Ebbe l, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Inverany, (Br.,) Hutton, Adelaide, for orders, Arkell, Tuits & Co.

Brigs Hyperion, Woodbury, Matanzas, Winchester & Towne; Alta Vela, (Br.,) McLellan, Ponce and Mayaguez, E. Sanchez y Dolz; (error yesterday;) Mozart, (Ger.,) Tretchens, Rio de Janeiro via Richmond, Va., Funch, Edye & Co.; Johanna Margaretha, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. G. Jewett, Reed, Havana, Cuba, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. John Rose, Henill, Demerara, W. I., Edwin Rowe & Co.; Jamestown, Brown, St. Johns, P. R., Slaght & Petty; Nabel F. Staples, Coffin, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; C. E. Paige, Grau, Wilmington, N. C., Overton & Hawkins; Carrie E. Woodbury, Woodbury, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Williams, London, Dec. 7, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Aukathor, (Norw.,) Henriksen, Leith, 68 ds., with railway iron to Tetens & Bockmann. Jan. 30, lat. 38 43 N., lon. 66 30, fell in with schr. Warren Blake, Clark, from Dix Island, Me., for New-York, in a sinking condition; took off Capt. Clark and 6 men, and brought them to this port. Capt. C. reports, on Jan. 30, in a N. W. gale, lost boat and stove forward house, causing the vessel to leak so bad, was obliged to abandon her. The W. B. was 200 tons register, 7 years old, and owned by Geore Gilchrist and others, of New-York.

Schr. Merit, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Caunter, Pernambuco 38 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Feb. 4, lat. 37 10, lon. 72 31, spoke brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) hence for St. Croix.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Schr. Mary Mangham, from Charleston, arrived Jan. 26.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas 16 ds., with cocoa-nuts to James A. Stetson & Co. Jan. 21, off San Blas, spoke schr. Artie Garwood, for Aspinwall; Feb 5, 20 miles N. E. of Hatteras, passed the main deck of a vessel.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Dirigo, from Sourabaya; brigs Edith Hall, from St. Michaels; Minnie Abby, from Charleston.

Also arr. schr. Joseph Segar, from Wilmington, having been ashore at Great Brewster.

Spoken Jan. 31, brig H. H. Wright, Palermo, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 8.—The brig Rachel Coney, from Pernambuco, reports, Feb. 2, 4 P. M., off Hatteras, fell in with the brig Thames, of Fire Island. United States, abandoned. She was under double-reefed sails; the wind was blowing a gale; did not board her.

Passed in, for Baltimore, brigs Itana, from Ponce; Rachel Coney, from Pernambuco.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Capt. Del, of the brig Mary, reports having boarded the schr. Henry Whitney, from New-York, for Demerara, and obtained provisions, Jan. 30, in lat. 37, lon. 30. In harbor, schr. John S. Ingraham, New-Orleans, for New-York; also schr. Walter, from Bucksport, for Philadelphia, with loss of boat and part of deck load.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET.,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS

This Company offers a new style of safe, made of 1¼ inch welded steel and iron, and inside the Company's vaults, at $75 and $100 per year.

DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBN'R BEADLESTON. Pres

HH AND HH

FULL OF GOOD THINGS, HEARTH and HOME This Week.

A STRAW HAT—Full-page engraving, after Rubens, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

ALL HUSBANDS and FATHERS should read "Home-Coming," in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

ALLIGATOR—A young one brought North as a pet. Amusing account in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

BACK-COUNTRY NOTES, entertaining and instructive, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

COL. DEVOE, our new Market Superintendent—Portrait and Sketch, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

EARLY CHICKENS Profitable—Full directions for raising, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, useful Hints and Recipes—Wash on Tuesday, &c., in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

FOR BOYS and GIRLS, many good things: Two pleasing, instructive Valentine STORIES, with Pictures; Amusing Parlor Play: Pictures, Puzzles, &c., &c., in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

GOOD EDITORIALS, on Valentine Day, Child-Garden, Egotism Useful, Discontent a Duty, Rubens, &c., in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

JEAN INGELOW'S "Off the Skelligs," a full interesting chapter in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

MY CHILD-LOVE—A beautiful, touching story, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

MRS. TUBBS ON VALENTINES, with a large laughable engraving, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

NEWS DEPARTMENT, giving the NEWS of the World for a week, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

OUR HOPPER, containing a large variety of practical and useful items, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

RURAL CHAPEL OR CHURCH. Beautiful Design, Illustrated in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

"THAT REMINDS ME," a chapter of original humor, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

WOMEN'S GYMNASIUMS, by Leisurely Saunterer, in HEARTH and HOME This Week.

ALL NEWS-DEALERS, and the Publishers, supply HEARTH and HOME This Week.

HEARTH and HOME only $3 a year, (less to Clubs,) With *American Agriculturist*, only $4 a year.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company
NEWARK, N. J.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1872.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1871..			$21,212,733 95
Received for premiums during the year 1871	$5,553,244 81		
Received for interest during the year 1871	1,417,908 33		
Received for annuities during the year 1871	877 18		
Total Receipts for '71.	**$6,972,030 32**		
Paid claims by death	$1,554,428 01		
Paid endowments	25,000 00		
Paid surrendered policies	180,354 10		
Paid advertising and printing	55,255 49		
Paid contingent expenses	88,485 47		
Paid postage and exchange	10,468 81		
Paid taxes and internal revenue	87,942 16		
Paid commissions to agents	437,841 80		
Paid physicians' fees	21,423 18		
Paid annuities	1,330 00		
Paid return premiums	2,480,439 44	4,942,968 48	2,029,061 86
Total			**$23,241,795 81**
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand	$522,974 34		
Real estate	144,226 85		
United States securities	1,551,500 00		
State, City and County bonds	5,418,300 00		
Bonds and mortgages	8,950,257 70		
Loans on policies in force	6,551,855 72		
Loans on scrip	1,460 17		
Due for premiums in course of transmission	101,221 03	—$23,241,795 81	
Interest due and accrued	490,420 91		
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	367,003 72	— 857,424 63	
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1872			**$24,099,220 44**

The dividend of Return Premiums declared by the directors in 1871, will be paid to the assured, upon the equitably-adjusted percentage plan, as their premiums fall due in 1872, in conformity with the rules of the Company.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent,
Eastern District of New-York,
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THE
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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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WAREROOMS
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THE WORLD
ALMANAC FOR 1872.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

SHERMAN HOUSE,
CHICAGO,
MADISON AND CANAL STS.,

Completed and furnished with all modern improvements since the Great Fire. First-class accommodations for 200 guests! Our present location makes the Sherman House the most desirable Hotel in Chicago, for both the business and pleasure-seeking traveler, it being in the very heart of the City, and easy of access from all the depots.

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BURGLARS FOILED.

Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
Insurance Company.
Total Assets, Gold, - - - - $20,869,079.04
Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24
All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.
45 *William Street* & 239 *Broadway.*